PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 225 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
26th Sept.	Veloia	12500	....	....
3rd Oct.	Sidsette	6000	....	....
10th "	Arabia	8000	....	....
17th "	Karmala	9000	....	....
24th "	Moldavia	10000	....	....
31st "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
7th Nov.	Khyber	9000	....	....
14th "	Persia	8000	....	....
21st "	Medina	12500	....	....
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. TROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Weyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3772	20th Sept.	2nd Oct
Francoe Maru	H. Koyama	5349	29th Sept	11th Oct
Kwin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	6th Oct	16th Oct
Ryo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	13th Oct.	30th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
† Shinkoku Maru....	5536	13th Sept.	23rd Sept
Saigon Maru. ..	4538	30th Sept.	10th Oct.,
Lyeon Maru ..	4378	24th Oct	4th Nov

† Direct to Japan from Singapore.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK DRIVING
ACCIDENT ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
City of Glasgow	A & C	6545	1915. Sept. 7th
City of London	A & C	9090	Oct. 12th
City of Karachi	A & C	5563	Oct. 26th
City of Marseilles	A & C	5250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore	A & C	6947	....	16th Oct.
City of London	A & C	9000	....	24th Nov.

Fares,	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles	555	833	416	624
	630	1,033	422	736
Liverpool ..... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	560	906	456	675
	..	942	..	719

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amid-ships, for first class passengers.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "UMTATA" 3,500 End of Sept. 1915

Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
422 Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LINGA" 2,185 Tuesday, 21st Sept.*
"LHASA" 2,184 Saturday, 25th Sept. †Direct.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer, via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 24th Sept., calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "VITA", 4,691 tons, sailing on Friday, the 24th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 30th September, via Marmagoa, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, sailing from Bombay about the 22nd September. One class only. Special fare Rs. 510. Limited accommodation.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road (near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

21st Sept. 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
* S.S. Rivets	6388	J. Kinnaird	25th Sept. 1915
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 325 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIO

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Gawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalia, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiara, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide, in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent characters, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35: Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changehun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney.
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 37,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Readings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED paying guest in modern well-ventilated flat on Cuffe Parade, E. L. and fans, good table. Apply to Box No. 100, care of this paper. 550

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED by educated middle aged Frenchman, pupils for French—ladies and gentlemen wishing to learn the language quickly and thoroughly, Apply "Teacher" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 910

BOOTMAKER—WANTED for Calcutta an ASSISTANT, well up in good class bespoke work, must be able to cut patterns and control labour Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to CUTHBERTSON & HARPER, 10, Government Place, Calcutta. 903

WANTED—A SECOND HAND COTTON BALING PRESS (with or without Engine and Bed pump) in good working order. Apply stating full particulars and lowest prices to

Messrs. JASWANT RAI & Co. Ld.,
Kalbadevi Road,
1833 Bombay.

WANTED on the 1st October, 1915, a thoroughly experienced Cook, clean, and capable, no other need apply, to work under a Khansamah. Good wages to a suitable man.

Original testimonials must be sent, which shall be returned.

Apply the SECRETARY, Punjab Club, Lahore. 802

WANTED immediately a PUMPING PLANT in the shape of an oil engine or suction gas plant and centrifugal pump for local water works.

Required amount of water 25,000 to 30,000 gallons per hour on 100 ft. total lift.

Apply giving every particular to THE MUNICIPAL OFFICER, Jamnagar. 1810

WANTED Applications temporary EXECUTIVE and ASSISTANT ENGINEERS for employment on Famine Relief Works in Rajputana. Apply with copies of testimonials with a statement of Age and health to

H. C. SANDERS,
Superintending Engineer & Secy. to the A. G. G. in the P. W. D., Rajputana, Mt. Abu. 901

WANTED for the Bombay Presidency General Hospital now at Alexandria, Egypt, a CLERK on pay of Rs. 52-8-0 consolidated with free rations and outfit allowance of Rs. 100. This appointment would afford any clerk who wishes to obtain a colloquial knowledge of French a unique opportunity of doing so.

A. G. TRESIDDER, M.D., Capt. I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.
Poona, 15th September, 1915. 900

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER for the Calcutta Electrical Division of the Public Works Department. Salary Rs. 350 rising by annual increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 500 per mensem.

Qualifications required:—A good general education, three years' training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in a recognised Technical School or College, with at least three years' subsequent practical experience (specially of armature winding and repairs) in a recognised Mechanical or [illegible] and Electrical Engineering Firm.

WANTED.

WANTED a GRADUATE with Sanskrit or a senior college student to coach up a High School boy in Sanskrit. Apply stating terms to Box No. 541 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1836

183

WANTED a MANAGES for a flourishing General Merchant's business in a Punjab Cantonment. Only experienced, capable and thoroughly honest men need apply. Knowledge of book-keeping essential. Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 130 per month, with free lodgings. Applications, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, should be sent at once to

S. R. c/o Prof. Shiv Narayan,
Rutton Villa,
902 Near Petit Hall, Camp, Poona.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

LARGE commodious BUNGALOW FOR SALE or HIRE near Peachy Phipson Sanatarium near Nasik Road Station with a large compound. For particulars apply to A. E. LAL & SONS, Nasik. 1812

TO BE LET

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO BE LET—French family have large airy room, English bath, with board for two, Rs. 125 each, E. L. F. lift, Wodehouse Road. Apply "Room", Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Chronicle." 909

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MAHOMEDALLY LOOKMANJI, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant Merchant residing at Pakmodia Street outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Deceased.

AHMEDALLY LOOKMANJI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Pakmodia Street outside the Fort of Bombay one of the executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 15th day of Sept. 1915.

Messrs. JEHANGIR SEERVAI MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
1828 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN NHE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CHATURBHOOJ NANJI also known as CHATARBHUJ NANJI, CHATURBHUJ NANJI, CHATERBHAJ NANJI, and CHUTERBHUJ NANJEE, late of Porebunder Dassa Shrimali Bania Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at Porebunder aforesaid. .....Deceased.

CHOONILAL NANJI, and VALLABHJI BECHAR, both of Porebunder Dassa Shrimali Bania Hindu Inhabitants, the former a merchant, and the latter a medical practitioner, at present temporarily residing at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort, the executors according to tenor of the Will of the said deceased. .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
The 7th day of Sept. 1915.

G. B. PANDYA,
1832 Petitioners' Attorney.

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, 19th October, 1915, for the supply of the articles noted below, during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1916.

B. Miscellaneous country stores.
D. Stationery and paper.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 18th September, 1915. 1829

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a masonry high level bridge at Chehedi on the Poona Nasik Road about two miles from Nasik Station in Nasik District. There will be ten spans of forty feet. The whole work is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 2,45,000.

The contract documents, as mentioned below, can be seen during office hours, viz., 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. at the Executive Engineer's Office Nasik District, Nasik. Information regarding the contract, and blank forms of Tender, and schedule of prices, may be obtained at the above time and place on deposit of Rs. 10, which will be returned on submission of a bona fide Tender.

1. Drawings of the work.
2. Specifications of the work.
3. Schedule of the quantities of the various descriptions of the works.
4. Conditions of contract.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Chehedi Bridge" will be received by the Executive Engineer, Nasik District at Nasik up to 12 noon on October 19th 1915 and will be opened on the same day.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 in Government Promissory notes as earnest money is to accompany the Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Chief Engineer Roads and Buildings, Bombay Presidency.

No alteration in the form of the tender or in the quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Executive Engineer Nasik District and if this be done without authority, the Tender may be rejected.

The Chief Engineer Roads and Buildings, Bombay Presidency reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

HENRY J. M. COUSENS,
Executive Engineer,
Nasik District.

Dated 18th September, 1915. 1831

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company Nos. 17 & 18, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, on Tuesday the 5th October 1915 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1915.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 27th September to 5th October 1915 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st September, 1915. 1834

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 42/48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 5th October, 1915, at 4.30 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, and audited statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1915.
2. To sanction Payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

[illegible] MANAGER.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHANDANWADI OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from and by order of N. C. Dalal Esq., attorney for the Mortgagee Yeshwant Ramnath and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Krishnabai widow and Administratrix of the late Hari Ramji Khedekar deceased, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Chandanwadi without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 8207 and bounded on the East by the property of Ardesher Pestonji Nanawati, on the West by a private passage, on the North by Fazandari land belonging to C. R. Sethna and on the South by the chawl belonging to the Estate of the late Hari Ramji Khedekar deceased and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C. Ward No. 3248 and Street No. 3.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to N. C. Dalal Esq., Solicitor for the Mortgagee at his office at Oak Lane, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st September, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, RICH AND NEW SILVER AND PLATEDWARE AND SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at No. 4 Colaba Causeway opposite Rahim Mansions, at the corner of Mandlik Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome household and office furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, in 10 pcs. 400 days clock, single and double mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, side-boards, hanging clothes and gown presses, fancy teapoys, marble top round and octagon tables, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, writing and dressing tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, folding perambulator, bentwood rocking chairs, jail-made cane chairs, office chairs, dinner waggons dumbwaiters meat-safes, clothes baskets, iron and brass beadsteads, rich carpets, sewing machine, silver centre piece, silver bowls and spoons, best plated-ware, by Reed and Barton, teasets, satsuma vases, cracker chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, copper boilers, cooking utensils etc.

The property of W. George Esq., of Government Central Press. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st September, 1915.

STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	0 0 0 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chestor Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Cooria, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application

MANAGER.

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE.** 10 p.m.

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CHARLES DICKENS'

Great Masterpiece of Comedy and Pathos

"DAVID COPPERFIELD"

Showing all the most wonderfully drawn Characters that have delighted the World. "DAVID COPPERFIELD"—Played by three actors:—The early adventures of COPPERFIELD is played by Master Eric Desmond the foremost and cleverest juvenile actor on the English stage.

We wish to remind our patrons that this is the latest and most complete version of this famous work, running into six parts, and played and produced by the well-known British Firm The HEPWORTH CO., who are acknowledged pastmasters in the production of Charles, Dickens' works. 7,000 FEET SHOWN COMPLETE.

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All Elphinstonians are invited to give their support.

Tickets are obtainable from the Art Society's Clerk at the College.

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Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
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Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SIMLA.—G. S. Merwalla.
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SURAT.—Dinshaw & Co., Kanpit.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon opposite Railway Station.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NOTICE.

*** The Manager would receive applications for Sale at Stations not included in list.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19.

Shirala	Galgey	Sourabaya
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Dumra	Hobday	Busreh

Sept 20.

Bellasco	Robertson	Port Said
Sardar	Ookerji	Busreh

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 18.

Akbar	Murch	Jeddah

Sept. 20.

Kamakura Maru	Kawabara	Kobe
Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Rangoon

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading.

Steamer	Dumra	for	Persian Gulf
„	Koweit	for	Aden
„	Sardar	for	Aden and Jeddah

The following steamer received port clearance on yesterday.

Steamer	Roma	for	Genoa

S. S. Shirala:—The steamer Shirala, 3,400 tons, Captain J. H. Galgey, arrived here on Saturday evening from Sourabaya, which port she left on the 31st ultimo, with a cargo of sugar on board.

S. S. Akbar:—The steamer Akbar, 2,902 tons, Captain J. W. Murch, sailed on Saturday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 772 pilgrims on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here on Sunday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Hobday, arrived here on Sunday evening from Busreh, which port she left on the 12th instant with general goods and passengers.

S. S. Bellasco:—The steamer Bellasco, 2,460 tons, Captain P. Robertson, arrived here yesterday from Port Said, which port she left on the 7th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain Ookerji arrived here yesterday fom Busreh, which port she left on the 11th instant, with general goods and passengers.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru, 3,247 tons, Captain G. Kametaka, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Marmagoa, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Roma:—The Italian mail steamer Roma, 2,328 tons,, Captain A. Coglilo, will sail today for Genoa, via Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

Monday, September 20, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Titania	Knudsen ..... T. M. & Co
C. & R. Rinaldo	Gordon ..... J. F. & Co
D. & E. Speakoku Maru	Kuchiki ..... O. S. Kaisha
H. Dumra	Hobday ..... M. M. & Co
K. Olivegrove	Carling ..... J. Mackintosh & Co
N. Ethelbrhta	Mudd ..... J. F. & Co
M. Rheinfels	..... K. N. & Co
O. Barton	Thompson ..... J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	..... K. N. & Co
Sabermati	..... K. N. & Co
Mahanadi	..... K. N. & Co
Satranji	..... K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Wertenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
4 Helas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
5 Roma	Coviolo	I. S. N. Co
6 Hampstead	Hunter	T. M. & Co
7 Barrington Court		J. M. & Co
8 Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry
9 Worsley Hall	Gyav	Killick Nixon Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15 Vita	Cormack	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P. & Co.
2 Berbera	Steadman	M. M. & Co
5 Subadar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
6 Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Ponani ..... K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Baltic	Camp	
Bellasco	Robertson	
Clan Buchanan	Proterfield	
Clan Macfaden	Miller	W. & A. G. & Co
Glenmoor	Runbellow	
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenlimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Ookerji	T. M. & Co
Shirala	Galgey	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clive Grove (s) 29 bales cotton waste, O. Velji; 400 bags cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 32 bales wool, M. Balia; 10 bales wool, R. Bachraj; 7,920 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 252 bundles staves, C. Omar and Co.; 36 bundles iron hoops, C. Omar and Co.; 22 casks wooden tops, C. Omar and Co.; 2,428 bundles staves of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co.; 270 bundles ends of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co.; 243 bundles iron hoops of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co.

FOR HULL.

Barrington Court (s) 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 8,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Worseley Hall (s) 100 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clive Grove (s) 4,000 cwts. rape seed, Volkart Brothers; 400 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Berbera (s) 283 bales hemp, R. M. Gawrishanker.

FOR GENOA.

Titania (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

Hampstead (s) 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 50 bales cotton, O. Velji; 150 bales akund cotton, O. Velji; 200 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Walter Parri and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 8,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Bellasco (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 100 bales cotton, M. Gajanand; 100 bales cotton, H. E. Bajnath.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 100 bales cotton twist, I. David; 300 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co; 207 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2 cwts. ivory, A. H. Mawji and Co.; 60 cwts. kismiss, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Shikoku Maru (s) 11 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Shikoku Maru (s) 122 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Shikoku Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Baron Fairlie from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.; 5,562 tons coal, 9,808 pieces bricks.

S. S. Worselel Hall from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—250 bags 1,000 kegs bicarbonate of soda, 40 kegs acetate of chrome, 3 kegs hydro sulphate of soda, 4 cases borax, 1 case 10 kegs acetic acid, 3 casks aniline salts, 1 case nickle sulphate, 640 bags 8 casks soda ash, 1 case cyanite potash, 50 drums sulphide sodium, 307 drums calcium chloride, 113 drums magnesium chloride, 21 casks 88 drums zinc chloride, 5 casks sizeoline and emulsifier, 16 cases medicine, 346 cases candles, 1,239 casks China clay, 5 bags chalk, 2 cases motor and parts, 209 casks tiles, 1 case motor cycle, 12 cases 3 casks glass globes, 200 orates glass bottles, 1 case rubber goods, 8 crates 2 casks earthenware, 1 case gramaphone, 9 cases cycles, 1 case aniline dye, 20 casks enamel, 1 case whisky, 6 cases stoves, 35 cases umbrella furniture, 27 casks tallow, 79 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 88 cases 15 barrels 2,062 boxes soap, 7 trusses 19 cases buffalo pickers, 3 trusses 1 case leather buffers, 50 cases nails, 2 cases 2 trusses leather laces, 17 trusses 4 cases leather, 1 case roller skins, 11 packages 3 trusses 1 case hair belting, 8 trusses 7 bales 1 case picking bands, 1 case copper sheets, 1 case aluminium, 38 cases 10 trusses leather belting, 1 case brass goods, 1 case Cod liver oil, 67 cases biscuits, 297 bales 90 trusses paper, 2 cases plaster of Paris, 6 kegs 7 barrels grease, 10 barrels lubricating oil, 5 cases varnish, 50 cases gin, 4 cases essence, 128 drums oil, 98 cases 7 kegs colour, 2,002 kegs paint, 40 drums 1 cask red lead, 1 cask rosin, 1 cask white lead, 1 case perfumery, 2 cases 1 truss rugs, 15 cases oil cloth, 50 coils 12 bales cotton rope, 6 cases 1 truss cotton banding, 8 cases sewing cotton thread, 2 cases silk thread, 74 cases artificial silk and cotton goods, 4 cases cotton nets, 11 cases cotton laces, 3 bales canvas, 13 cases linen and cotton goods, 19 cases artificial silk goods, 12 cases linen goods, 1 truss flannel, 2 cases silk goods, 6 cases woollen and silk goods, 13 bales 25 cases woollen goods, 5 bales 66 cases woollen and cotton goods, 1,548 cases 343 bales cotton goods, 205 cases 239 bales cotton yarn.

S. S. Baltic from Delagoa Bay, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—5,044 tons coal.

S. S. Dumra from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—1 bundle specie, 30 bags A. kernel, 28 bundles goat skins, 41 crates pomegranates, 1 bundle attaree, 611 boxes 3 crates 465 bags 282 baskets dates.

S. S. Shirala from Sourabaya, Agents M. M. and Co.—26,508 bags sugar, 1,708 baskets mollassis, 50 drums arrecks.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 19th September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.803	inches
Temperature of Air	81.7	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.7	„
Dew Point	74.8	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.798	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.4	„
Maximum temperature of Air	86.5	„
Minimum do. do.	77.3	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,ENE,NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	176	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	5.97	„
Do. do. year	70.80	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Sept. 20th	0.00	„

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay. Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Sept	h	m	ft.	in.	Sept	h.	m	ft.	in.
Mon	20	m 9	21	27	3	20	m 2	31	17	6
		9	31a	26	0		3	33a	18	2
Tu	21	m 10	3	27	9	21	m 3	27	17	2
		10	18a	27	0		4	12a	17	2
W	22	m 10	39	28	0	22	m 4	13	17	0
		10	59a	27	9		4	45a	16	4
Th	23	m 11	12	28	1	23	m 4	52	17	0
		11	38a	28	2		5	15a	15	9
Fr.	24	m 11	43	27	10	24	m 5	27	17	2
							5	44a	15	6
Sat.	25	m 0	15	28	3	25	m 6	0	17	7
		0	12a	27	6		6	12a	15	6
Sun.	26	m 0	50	28	0	26	m 6	32	18	2
		0	40a	26	11		6	40a	15	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept	Sunrise		Sunset
„ 20 (Monday)	„	6h. 27m.	„ 6h. 33m.
„ 21 (Tuesday)	„	6h. 27m.	„ 6h. 37m
„ 22 (Wednesday)	„	6h. 27m.	„ 6h. 36m.
„ 23 (Thursday)	„	6h 27m	„ 6h. 36m
„ 24 (Friday)	„	6h 28m	„ 6h 35m.
„ 25 (Saturday)	„	6h. 28m.	„ 6h. 34m.
„ 26 (Sunday)	„	6h. 28m.	„ 6h. 33m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m. p.m. Apogee, 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct. 1st, 3h. 14-3m. p.m.; New Moon, 9th, 3h. 12-4m. a.m.; Perigee, 11th, 3-6h. p.m.; First Quarter, 15m 7h. 21-5m. p.m.

On the return of Justice Abdul Rahim to the Bench, Justice Tyabjee, who has been acting temporarily, will leave Madras for Bombay. Before his departure an evening party will be held in his honour on the 23rd instant by the South Indian Mahomedan Educational Association.

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. B 12

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th September 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north; night temperature is above normal over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Dwarka and Veraval; night temperature is also above normal in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 1.17in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is normal in the extreme north-eastern districts and in excess elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 0.11in., Belgaum 1.62in. and Nizamabad 0.15in. Skies are moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature is in excess except in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has nearly ceased in the United Provinces and decreased in the extreme south of the Peninsula but recommenced in the Deccan. It has been fairly general in south-east Madras and the south Bombay Deccan and local in Hyderabad while a few showers have occurred in the Central Provinces and Malabar.

Some showers are likely in Malabar and south-east Madras. A few showers may occur in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 20th of September, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	75	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	94.9	83.4	75	..	0	—0.01
	91.9	83.8	88	..	0	—0.06
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	97.6	85.4	78	..	0	—0 17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106 5	85.8	56	..	0.65	—4.04
Bawalpindi	99.4	77.4	66	..	13.53	—8 44
Lahore	97 5	80.6	78	..	4.15	—10 72
Hissar	102.0	80.1	67	..	5.91	..
Ambala	92.9	77.3	85	..	20.41	—2 37
Delhi	93.6	79.0	75	..	11.95	—10.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.3	81.1	66	..	14.08	—9.08
Mainpuri	92.3	78.0	81	..	21.16	—1.08
Jhansi	90.5	77.3	81	..	19 42	—13.47
Cawnpore	90.8	78.9	92	..	54.09	28.32
Allahabad	91.6	77.7	85	0.01	37.93	5.43
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.1	82.4	71	..	0.06	—2.20
Karachi	84.9	75.2	89	..	0.26	—5.88
Ajmer	100.8	84.4	47	..	7.85	—10.67
Jaipore	99.5	79.1	62	..	10.02	—11.13
Kotah	101.0	85 2	75	..	13.92	—11.88
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Deesa	95.2	75.2	73	..	3.69	—9.27
Dwarka	85.6	76.7	86	..	7.52	—6.00
Veraval	83.5	74.0	80	..	7.49	—9.27
Rajkot	97.1	72.9	72	..	6.98	—17.65
Bhavnagar Pass	97.8	78.0	71	..	8.29	—11.11
Surat	92.2	75.3	82	..	21.43	—16 61
Ahmedabad	101.0	80.4	59	..	9.11	—19.33
Deesa	103.8	81.1	62	..	4.30	—13.48
Neemuch	98.0	73.6	58	0.11	12.60	—13.73
Indore	92.1	75.1	73	0.07	20.45	—8.53
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.3	74.9	87	0.17	55.20	16.35
Saugor	88.2	73.6	87	..	39.78	—0.64
Hoshangabad	91.9	75.8	87	0.08	37 05	—6.63
Khandwa	94.0	77.5	83	..	21.09	—4 69
Akola	95.2	75.5	75	..	23.61	—2.29
Amraoti	94.3	78.2	75	..	26.92	0.10
Nagpur	93.1	78.8	82	..	39.29	—1.87
Chanda	92.9	78.2	83	..	34 46	—10.73
Raipur	92.2	80.1	82	..	43.83	1.49
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.5	76.4	87	..	69.39	3.15
Ratnagiri	86.5	75.3	84	0.01	92.42	0.25
Mormugao	82.4	75.5	93	..	77.09	—6.70
Karwar	881.	74.6	95	0.06	86.29	—22.26
SOUTH DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.7	72.1	66	..	16.08	1.01
Ahmednagar	91.4	72.5	74	..	19.32	3 3
Poona	91.6	70.7	81	..	27.21	8 69
Sholapur	92.5	74.3	71	0.11	14.87	—5.53
Bijapur	92.2	73.3	71	..	9.03	—3 44
Belgaum	86 5	67.3	85	1.62	37 18	0.86
Aurangabad	91.6	72.5	70	0.03	22 55	—0.21
Nizamabad (Indur)	90 8	75.5	76	0.15	26.67	5 54
Hyderabad	86.5	74.5	82	..	36.18	13.88
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.1	76.6	85	0.08	88.46	—22.60
Calicut	89.8	74.9	98	0.61	79.69	6 81
Cochin	82.6	75.7	87	0.13	74.44	4.40
Colombo	84.2	74.4	94	0.01	23.04	3.55
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.1	79.2	76	..	32.58	10.95
Bellary	94.5	74.7	75	..	14.60	5.65
Cuddapah	99.8	79.2	61	..	11.26	—6.31
Madras	88.1	76.3	83	0.03	18.78	4.52
Bangalore	85.5	68.5	81	..	15 20	—1.65
Coimbatore	89.0	71.0	83	0.42	9.51	4.59
Trichinopoly	94.1	75.4	86	0.14	6.99	—2.68
Negapatam	90.5	79.3	80	..	7.51	—2 03

STRAFE THE WIND.

"There is a grim humour in a story which comes from Petrograd," says the "Pall Mall." "Three thousand Germans, preceded by the usual asphyxiating cloud, and with the wind nicely behind them, advanced gaily to storm a fort at Ossoviecs. Then suddenly the wind changed; the gas rolled back upon the advancing host, and the filthy cloud, combined with the enemy's guns, practically annihilated the column, and of three thousand left but three. The wind can be a dangerous ally."

GOOMTI FLOOD SUBSIDING.

RS. 5,000 FOR RELIEF MEASURES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

JAUNPUR Sept. 20.

The Goomti flood of Jaunpur is subsiding. The act of subsiding is slow, only some nine inches being indicated in two days. Mr. L. M. R. Hopkins, Commissioner, arrived from Nainital, and also Mr. A. C. Walker, the permanent Collector, from Mussoorie. They navigated round the affected quarters. Government have granted Rs. 5,000 for relief measures. Local subscriptions will also be raised.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 20th Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 20th September. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.00	69.39	80.59	67.40
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.00	72.54	83.25	78.07
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.00	68.14	85.51	77.37
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	75.64	92.31	80.42

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 20th September 1915, was 30.010 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. al aneroid readings should be increased by .132 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

NEW USE FOR COCOANUT WATER

The discovery has just been made at Colombo that cocoanut water, which has always been considered a useless waste product, is an excellent rubber coagulant. Millions of gallons of cocoanut water allowed to run to waste on estates can now be made use of at a good profit.

The cocoanut water is allowed to ferment for four or five days, after which it can be used without further delay as coagulating latex. One to two ounces of the fermented cocoanut water is allowed to coagulate one pint of the pure latex.

This is said to produce a fine rubber, superior to that procured with the use of crude acetic acid. The color of the rubber with acetic acid fermentation is decidedly inferior to the cocoanut water fermentation.

Cocoanut water is now made up in bulk and shipped in large quantities from cocoanut plantations to the various rubber estates.

THINGS WHICH DO NOT APPEAL TO FLEET STREET.

"Business men are usually the most sensible and moderate section of the community, but, unfortunately, they are little represented at the Foreign Office, and less in the London press," says the "Economist."

"If one turns to the great provincial newspapers, one finds things which do not appeal to Fleet Street, but which ought to weigh heavily with any British administration, and especially with one composed mainly of lawyers, country, gentlemen, and professional politicians."

OUR SLOWNESS IN THE UPTAKE.

"There is a real peculiarity in British political psychology which is apt to baffle the foreign observer," says the "New Statesman." "It is a matter not only of temperament and habit, but almost of honour with us to take things as easy as possible and never to exhibit too much anxiety or enthusiasm.

"This is, of course, an old theme, but it has a special interest at the moment; for it is possible to argue that this 'slowness in the uptake' has its advantages as well as its disadvantages."

Anæmia

or Poorness of Blood, is far more prevalent than is generally supposed. Men, Women and Children are all liable to suffer. If neglected, serious consequences may result. If taken when the symptoms are first noticed, it is a very simple matter to enrich the blood and so effectually check the disease at the outset. If you experience difficulty of breathing and exhaustion after slight exertion—if you lack energy, have a poor appetite or are depressed (all symptoms of Anæmia)—start taking IRON 'JELLOIDS' at once. Iron 'Jelloids' make the blood rich and vigorous so that Anæmia is overcome, energy and vigour are restored, appetite returns—your whole constitution is benefited. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. containing Quinine, are especially beneficial in combating Malaria.

Iron Jelloids

Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.

Dr. Andrew Wilson wrote:—"Iron 'Jelloids' constitute the most effective "and desirable treatment for the cure of that common complaint, that "insidious and weakening condition, no matter from what cause arising, "known as Anæmia or Poorness of Blood."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas,*) will convince you.

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... „ 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men. Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. „ 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.

Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and The East.

Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' CO., 205, City Rd., London, England.

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ percent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's !! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc Re. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

CENT OF ORIENTALS

Otto Dilbahar

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Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbaha contains no spiri or alohohol but i is an essence o thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume

Price pe small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle Rs. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0

Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully

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A visit will pay you.

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ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt I. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS, BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

A COTTON RETROSPECT.

Anxiety over the disputes about wages in the spinning trade was removed says the "Manchester Guardian" when the question was referred to the Committee on Production in June, but the decision was not given till Jully 23. An all-round 5 per cent advance was awarded, and as the employers had deprecated differentiation between the sections of the trade there was little surprise at the result though it must bear hardly on the Bolton section of the trade. It seems to be thought inevitable that the operative weavers should now press their application for an advance, and in this case, too, there are sections of manufacture which can ill afford an advance in cost of production. And yet perhaps, it may be considered natural enough that the price of labour should advance when it is so scarce. The most conspicuous shortage is in mule-spinning, but this is not all, and some weaving centres are now working fully up to their labour capacity. We have entered upon the holiday season, and this still further restricts production. Perhaps it is well so, for demand has been very slack for some weeks in a good many sections of the market. Cotton prices have fluctuated, of course, but the variations have not been very wide during July, and Liverpool has done a good trade out of its unusually heavy stock. Middling American was 5.22d. on July 1 and rose to 5.33d. on July 6. Within a few days it had fallen to 5.08d., and late in the month an advance was initiated which brought the quotation to 5.34d. on the 30th—the last working day. The average price has been a little lower than that of May or June, Fully good fair Egyptian declined from 7.45d. on July 1 to 7.20d. in the middle of the month, but it rose agin to 7.35d. on the 30th. The crop reports are generally good. At the beginning of July the United States Agricultural Bureau estimated the acreage at 31,535,000 acres as against 37,406,000 acres a year before, or a reduction of about 15 per cent. The condition of the crop on June 25 was given as 80.3, as against 80 a year before and subsequent reports have been fairly satisfactory. We shall not have a dearth of cotton yet, and, though it was reported that the United States Government was considering what steps to take in order to protect the growing crop from depreciation, it appears to have been decided that cotton can take care of itself. Such a problem must be complicated by the strained relations between the States and Germany. There is certainly great need of cotton in Germany, and it appears that manufacture there is severely restricted. For the first half of the current year the results in the German textile trade were by no means bad, but in the cotton trade at least the conditions must be getting extremely difficult.

Among the subjects which have received a good deal of attention during the month are the shipments of cotton to neutrals and the question of contraband; trading with the enemy in the Far East and the effect of recent Proclamations on the subject; and the Lancashire exports of yarn to neutral countries. This last been rather warmly discussed, and the restrictions imposed by the recently appointed Yarn Exports Committee make a severe, if temporary, handicap upon our trade. It is hoped, however, that a reasonable compromise will be effected between serious damage to the cotton industry and the chances of some assistance to the trade of Germany.

Appended is a table showing the fluctuations in futures and spot cotton. The highest price in futures was touched on July 1 and 5 and the lowest on July 12:—

	July 1. Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	July 30. Close.
	d.	d.	d.	d.
June	—	4.95½	5.22	—
July-August. ...	5.08½	4.94	5.24	5.23
August-Sept. ...	5.20	4.98	5.28½	5.23
Sept.-Oct.	5.28½	5.08	5.36	5.32
Oct.-Nov.	5.35	5.10	5.43½	5.40
Jan.-Feb.	5.51½	5.21	5.58	5.53½
Mid. American spot	5.22	5.08	5.34	5.34
F.G.F. Egypt. spot	7.45	7.20	7.45	7.35

The month's cloth trade has been very unsatisfactory, and India especially has shown few signs of demand, though it is understood that the monsoon rains are proceeding normally. The Calcutta dhootie trade is deeply depressed, and many looms are stopped at Blackburn and other weaving centres. Shirting markers, too, have had a bad month, though China has begun to buy in a rather feeble and halting fashion; this has been largely in finishing cloths, however. Some improvement in the River Plate has been reported. Egypt is still a healthy market. France continues its war purchases; the home trade and various Government contracts give manufacturers some assistance. Complaints have predominated, however, though Burnley is said to have improved its position a little. Manufacturers have had many handicaps, and their reasonable quotations have sometimes been received with incredulity. The cost of production has been increased in many ways, and the scarcity of dyes and advances for dyeing have told against the coloured trade. Bleaching has advanced too, and packing, together with coal and mill supplies generally. It is said that recent stocktaking show that all these things have not been sufficiently taken into account, but probably most manufacturers have had a pretty good notion what they were doing. We cannot have a good trade at war-time, and it is something to give a sufficiency of employment while avoiding bankruptcy.

The coarser counts of American yarns are still the strongest, and spinners of medium counts have hardly improved their position lately. There have been some weak sellers, and these are most numerous among the spinners of fine counts. Bolton spinnings generally have done very badly, and some heavy stocks have helped to depreciation. Doublers and reelers have generally been busy, but it is mainly in the coarser counts. There are a good many spindles stopped now, but it is only in the case of the finer counts that this is voluntary. There has been a moderate demand from India, and France has continued to buy. The export section generally, however, has been depressed, and fresh business from neutral countries can hardly be expected while licences to export are so difficult to obtain. Probably the situation will be straightened out presently.

The following table shows (in thousands of bales) the deliveries of cotton to the trade from Liverpool during each week since the commencement of July and in the corresponding weeks of the previous year, the estimated stock at Liverpool, and so far as it has been published) the visible supply:—

	Deliveries to the Trade.		Stock.		Visible Supply	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
3 ..	74	88	935	934	2,848	2,315
10 ..	55	44	915	896	2,739	2,194
17 ..	57	32	882	835	2,611	2,061
" 24 ..	43	66	868	792	2,541	1,912
" 31 ..	51	51	856	766	2,349	1,781
Aug. 7 ..	21	76	874	702	—	1,606
" 14 ..	17	56	908	655	—	1,500
" 21 ..	14	53	909	618	—	1,419
" 28 ..	31	57	890	572	—	1 446
Sept. 4 ..	24	63	881	526	—	1,511
" 11 ..	26	70	867	496	—	1,627
" 18 ..	30	63	855	451	—	1,841
" 25 ..	30	80	829	449	—	2,060
Oct. 2 ..	34	76	815	411	—	2,399
" 9 ..	35	74	786	404	—	2,683
" 16 ..	34	97	769	482	—	3,072
" 23 ..	40	98	760	506	—	3,422
" 30 ..	49	75	758	548	—	3,833
Nov. 6 ..	60	131	724	582	—	4,091
" 13 ..	69	105	734	651	—	4,360
" 20 ..	83	94	711	689	—	4,624
" 27 ..	77	119	604	746	—	4,837
Dec. 4 ..	91	128	737	770	—	4,950
" 11 ..	92	89	694	808	—	5,023
" 18 ..	82	84	706	889	—	5,115
" 24 ..	64	78	738	911	—	5,213
" 31 ..	63	51	830	952	—	5,383
	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.
Jan. 8 ..	128	130	901	1,005	—	5,497
" 15 ..	125	97	902	983	—	5,367
" 22 ..	94	111	915	1,073	—	5,391
" 29 ..	74	86	918	1,115	—	5,458
Feb. 5 ..	96	82	929	1,130	—	5,429
" 12 ..	103	113	953	1,178	—	5,345
" 19 ..	100	95	1,061	1,181	—	5,282
" 26 ..	90	87	1,203	1,166	—	5,161
March. 5 ..	94	109	1,321	1,196	—	5.049
" 12 ..	76	65	1,308	1,209	—	4,959
" 19 ..	97	94	1,426	1,124	—	4,818
" 26 ..	89	89	1,467	1,249	—	4,688
April 1 ..	70	91	1,459	1,241	—	4,573
" 9 ..	110	50	1,518	1,214	—	4,368
" 16 ..	133	99	1,538	1,208	—	4,359
" 23 ..	77	83	1,542	1,202	—	4,249
" 30 ..	7	80	1,554	1,158	—	4,094
May 7 ..	70	86	1,566	1,102	—	3,985
" 14 ..	101	83	1,553	1,097	—	3,871
" 21 ..	87	89	1,579	1,069	—	3,781
" 28 ..	62	55	1,708	1,027	—	3,633
June 4 ..	114	60	1,707	1,010	—	3,499
" 11 ..	69	83	1,725	972	—	3,357
" 18 ..	72	71	7,793	959	—	3,216
" 25 ..	86	67	1,761	964	—	3,100
July 2 ..	73	74	1,740	935	—	2,848
" 9 ..	71	55	1,693	915	—	2,739
" 16 ..	78	57	1,626	882	—	2,611
" 23 ..	89	43	1,574	868	—	2,541

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 18th

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta
September-December 20
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi
September-December 20/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
September-December 22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December 22/1½
Calcutta Linseed sellers September-October 55/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Quotations for New Crops to-day showed an advance of Rs. 2-3 on those of yesterday and Good Broach opened at Rs. 277

There was a sudden rise of Rs. 3-4, but eventually prices gave way and Good Broach is now quoted at Rs. 278½.

No business in New Crops is reported.

Ready cotton is in good demand.

We quote:—

Fine Bengal, September 215.

Fine Khamgaum Akola, September, 232.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 279½
Fully Good Bengal, January 225.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 245

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			274	Apr. 25'16
" " " "			..	..
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms)	227/8	219	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ryterms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Madhia	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	210	..	..	Sept. 1915
M. G Akola Khgm., Fair staple	225	..	..	Sept. 1915
M. G. Akola Khgm. ..	243	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee(description)	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	242	Sept. 1915
H. G. Westerns	..	..	212	"
M. G. Westerns	..	..	224	"
M. J. Miraj	..	..	243	"
M. G Compta	..	..	242	"
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	227	..	..	Nov. 1915
"	227	..	..	Dec. 1915

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 18th September, 1915:—

Cotton	6,482 Bales.
Wheat	2,707 cwts.
Linseed	12,308 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	95 "
Ginjellyseed	1,070 "
Poppyseed	1,465 "
Groundnuts	610 "
Castorseed	2,710 "
Rice	5,222 "
Myrabollams	420 "
Cottonseed	3,818 "
Mowraseed	630 "
Gram	616 "
Joowar	11,400 "
Maize	290 "
Barley	567 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 7-3-6, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-2. B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8-4, B. T per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 9, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-14, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4-4, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 26, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 31-32d. Oct.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 5-16d. Oct.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready ..... 1s. 4 3/8d.
Francs 3 m.s. do. ..... 190 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 132½
Do. Shanghai 170½
60 d-s. Yokohama 154

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-0-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-3
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 20.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and a brisk inquiry was noticeable due to the sale of yarn and cloth at remunerative rates. The Market maintained a steady tone throughout the day and the closing tendency was indicative of further improvement in rates.

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids improved to Rs. 541½, Fazulbhai to Rs. 386½, Standards to Rs. 900 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,100.

Centrals moved up to Rs. 1,795 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,385.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 182½. Crescents were placed at Rs. 883/4 and Indore Malwas at Rs. 186½.

Finlays stood at Rs. 237½

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 106 and Deferred at Rs. 205.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,570.

Tata Hydro-Electric Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,045 and Preference to Rs. 1,055.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 895.

Mofussils were in demand at Rs. 805.

Alcock and Ashdowns jumped to Rs. 318.

Tapti-Valley Ry. shares improved to Rs. 560, Ahmedabad Prantij Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 645 and Central Provinces at Rs. 115.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 89 5/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds kept in demand at Rs. 99 5/8 (long-dated).

CIVIL HOSPITALS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1914.

The Honourable Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., K.H.P., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, has submitted for the information of Government, the following report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Presidency for the year 1914:

The total number of institutions open on 31st December 1914, was 760 against 742 on 31st December 1913. The number of State and State-aided institutions rose from 371 to 379. In accordance with the scheme for providing additional dispensaries in districts four dispensaries were opened at Ankola, Paud, Nargund and Mundargi. A scheme for the establishment in selected districts of special dispensaries for the treatment of women and children was also considered but has been deferred for want of funds owing to the present financial situation.

BUILDINGS.

The following additions and improvements to hospitals have been made during the year:—

(1) At the J. J. Hospital the Wadia Home for Nurses was extended and provided with an enclosure fence between the old and new wings and connected by a covered way to the J. J. and Petit Hospitals. The Soldiers' Wives' Home was provided with sanitary fittings and other minor additions were made to the hospital buildings.

(2) At the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital quarters for the steward and the clerk were completed and an isolation and observation ward was added to the hospital.

(3) At the Alibag Civil Hospital the entire hospital was provided with a ceiling, and verandahs and floors of the police and male wards were paved with Shahabad stone.

(4) At the Satara Civil Hospital the Police and Medical wards and the Office were re-roofed and provided with a teak-wood ceiling.

(5) At the Bijapur Civil Hospital the rough walls of the isolation ward were plastered.

(6) At the Karachi Civil Hospital the new quarters for nurses were completed and occupied.

PATIENTS AND TREATMENT.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,485,773 as compared with 2,355.620 in 1913, an increase of 130,153 or 5.5 per cent. Of the total number treated, 61,786 were in-patients and 2,423,987 out-patients, the former showing an increase over the previous year of 1,918 or 3.2 per cent. and the latter 128,235 or 5.5 per cent.

Of the in-door patients treated during the year 41,618 were cured, 6,960 were relieved, 4,841 were discharged otherwise and 5,093 died. The ratio of deaths per cent. to the total treated was 8.2 as compared with 8.7 in 1913.

The number of beds available was 6.495 against 6,518 in 1913, the slight fall of 23 being due to the exclusion of 42 beds at the Quarantine Hospital, Aden, where no cases were admitted in 1914. The daily average number of patients occupying beds was 3,556.2 as compared with 3,242.7 in the previous year. The average daily attendance of out-door patients was 22,928.7 against 20,915.4.

DISEASES AND DEATHS.

The annexed table shows the more important diseases among the in-door patients treated during the year 1914, and mortality due to them:—

	Total treated.	Deaths.
Cholera	290	120
Dysentery	1,52?	159
Leprosy	1,502	150
Malaria	7,193	116
Plague	677	456
Small-pox	390	91
Tubercle of the lung	1,177	340
Other tubercular diseases	1,156	166
Diarrhœa	1,476	406
Injuries (general and local) ...	8,726	580
Labour cases, normal and abnormal	5,378	63

Cholera shows a considerable increase. The disease was epidemic in the Deccan, principally in the Sholapur and Bijapur Districts. Arrangements were made for the disinfection of wells in cholera infected localities and Government have recently sanctioned the free issue of potash permanganate pills for the treatment of cases of cholera put up in the form of 'treatments.' It is hoped that these measures will assist considerably in controlling the disease.

Malaria furnished a larger number of admissions than in the previous year but with fewer deaths. Quinine 'treatments' worth Rs. 25,000 were sold to the public in malarious districts. Owing to many Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons having been transferred to the Military Department in connection with the war, it was not possible this year to send out special medical officers on anti-malarial duty in the Presidency proper and only six could be sent to a few of the most malarious places in Sind.

Tuberculosis gave practically the same number of admissions as for 1913. A scheme for providing special wards in Civil hospitals for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis in towns where the disease is very prevalent has been approved by Government. This will require to be supplemented by the provision of Municipal out-door dispensaries for the treatment of patients who are not so ill as to require admission into a hospital. The King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League has agreed to assist as far as possible in the furtherance of these schemes.

The total number of cases of small-pox treated during the year was 610. Of these 258 were unvaccinated, 284 were vaccinated in infancy, 5 vaccinated in later life, 4 vaccinated after infection and 1 re-vaccinated. The vaccinal condition was not known in 58 cases.

The rise (51.2 per cent.) in the number of labour cases indicates the popularity of maternity wards attached to hospitals and dispensaries. Of this increase 31.3 per cent. occurred in the hospitals and dispensaries in Bombay City principally in the Municipal dispensaries. The remaining increase of 19.9 per cent. occurred in mofussil hospitals and dispensaries a few of which have maternity wards and nurses. If it were possible to provide a nursed maternity ward in each district it is believed that the number of admissions would increase enormously.

The total number of in-door patients treated at private non-aided institutions during 1914, was 2,046,198 as compared with 2,042,812 in 1913. an increase of 3386.

Of the 2,485,773 patients treated, 21,368 were Europeans and Eurasians, 1,572,892 were Hindus, 756,929 were Musalmans and 134,584 belonged to other classes.

The attendance at female hospitals and dispensaries rose from 75,519 in 1913 to 85,898 in 1914, showing an increase of 13.7 per cent.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The total income, exclusive of the cash balance, amounted to Rs. 25,18,814 as compared with Rs. 23,25,696 in 1913. The amount received from Government was Rs. 12.80,512. Local funds contributed Rs. 2,87.587 and municipal funds Rs. 4,46.867. The interest on invested capital yielded Rs. 39,676. Subscriptions from Europeans and Indians amounted to Rs. 66,215. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 3,97,957, of which Rs. 1,14,904 were realized on account of hospital fees and Rs. 1,30,322 were contributed by the several Nursing Associations.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,08,583 against Rs. 23,20.963 in 1913. Deducting from this Rs. 1,87,821 remitted into the Treasury on account of hospital fees, sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, &c,, and Rs. 25,260 invested during the year, the net cost was Rs. 22,95,502. The average cost of each diet was Re. 0-3-6. The percentage of cost borne by Government was 55.7 against 59.7 in 1913.

On 1st January 1914, the invested capital stood at Rs. 10.87,565. During the year Rs. 25.260 were invested and securities worth Rs. 71,100 were sold or withdrawn, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,41,725.

BARODA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BARODA, Sept. 20.

A general meeting of the Baroda Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday last under the presidentship of Srimant Kumar Jaisingrao Gaekwar. The Secretary read the annual report of the Chamber for the year 1914, in which the various activities shown by the body were enumerated. The year was a record of useful services done by the body to the commerce and trades of Baroda. The troubles of the custom duty levied by the Municipality were duly represented to the higher authorities, as a result of which a new terminal tax system had been adopted.

After the report had been duly adopted, the Chairman made a short speech in which he dealt with the war and consequent trade depression and famine, and hoped that the state would steer safely through the calamities. The Chamber, he said, had enormous opportunities to help industries and commerce.

The proceedings closed with the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

JUTE BLAZE IN CALCUTTA.

FIRE IN E. B. S. RAILWAY GOODS-SHED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

On Sunday afternoon, a fire broke out in one of the Eastern Bengal State Railway's goodsheds containing jute. The Cossipore Road section of the Chitpur fire brigade and a full complement of firemen from the headquarters of the fire brigade speedily arrived on the scene with a motor and a steam fire engine. The fire was close to the Chitpur Fire Brigade Station. After vigorous efforts for about an hour, the fire was extinguished. 147 bales of jute were damaged by fire and water, the damage being estimated at about Rs. 5,000. The damage done to the shed, which is single-storeyed with corrugated iron roof, is inconsiderable. The fire is believed to have been due to spontaneous combustion.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1000,000 offered for sale on Friday, at 15 29/32d. and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 18th September 1915, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, and Friday 16th, and 17th September 1915, should be regarded as full weather working days for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 15th September 1915, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

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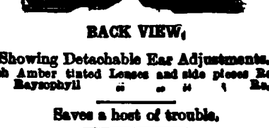

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co's. S. S. Nellore with English Mails, due at daybreak.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

Poona Races, Second Meeting.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 4-10 p.m.

Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Co., ordinary general meeting, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10.30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major E. T. Lambert, B.V.A. Commanding,

Colaba, Sept. 20.

NO. 857 PARADES.

7 a.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba on Tuesday 21st inst for 15pr. B.L. Gun Drill.

NO. 858 PROMOTIONS

Extracts from the "Gazette of India" Army Department, Simla, the 10th September 1915.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

No. 879 Henry Guy Weber to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, d/ the 30th July 1915.

William Edward Orsborn to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, d/ the 30th July 1915.

Joseph Dodds to be Second Lieutenant, supernumery to the establishment, d/ the 30th July 1915.

NO. 859 AWARDS.

No. 866. His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for acts of gallantry, and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Expeditionary Forces in France and Flanders, Dardanelles and Turkey in Asia.

31125 Sapper Wells, C.A., Searchlight Section R.E. (formerly No. 156 E.E. Coy. Bombay Vol. Artillery, for gallant conduct and devotion to duty at Shiaba (Turkey in Asia) on the night of 13th and 14th April 1915, when he unceasingly worked his searchlight, which was exposed to heavy and continuous rifle fire, until the light was put out of action. On the previous night he also acted in this gallant manner, bringing to timely notice many unexpected rushes by the enemy.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

September, 21.

154. Guards. The following is a detail of Guard Duties during September. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, Havresacks and waterbottles.

3 days 19th to 21st Sept. "A" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.

3 days 22nd to 24th Sept. "E" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.

6 days 25th to 30th Sept. "F" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.

146. Parades for the period ending 28th September 1915:—

MONDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms, musketry and Coy. drill.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7.15 a.m. at Gymkhana.

"F" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings. Parades with arms, musketry and Coy. drill.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

"B" Coy at Headquarters at 7.15 a.m. Coy. Drill.

"A" Coy. will parade until further notice at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters.

"E" Coy. including recruits at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

"J" Coy. (Trained men and recruits) at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress plain clothes without arms.

"C" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. All members must attend.

"G" Coy. Signalling class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.

"G" Coy. Bayonet fighting at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters. 2 men from each section are being detailed and must attend.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C", "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6.15 p.m.

"J" Coy. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m.

"B" Coy. Signalling class at 7 a.m. at the Cooperage.

THURSDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend.

"J" Coy. (Trained men and recruits less No. 3 section) at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order.

"D" Coy. at 6-45 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets, Rifles &c.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7.15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"B" Coy. Maxim Gun team at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

FRIDAYS

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy. at 7.15 a.m. Coy. Drill parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.

SATURDAYS.

"A" Coy. at 4 p.m. in the Liquor Shed Alexandra Docks.

"B" Coy. Signalling Class at 7 a.m. at the Cooperage.

196. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

"E" Coy. from Monday 20th to Sunday 26th instant both days inclusive.

"F" Coy. from Monday 27th Sept. to Sunday 3rd Oct. both days inclusive.

Officers Commanding companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6.15 a.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and one death from plague were reported in Bombay on Sunday out of a total mortality of 62 from all causes. The attacks were reported one each from Fort (Southern), Mandvi and Girgaum. The total number of rats caught was 2,091, out of which 10 proved to be plague-stricken.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A public and general meeting of the above Association will be held at the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when there will be a general discussion on Mr. Talmaki's paper on "Possibilities of forming Co-operative Housing Societies in Bombay."

A PILGRIM ROBBED.

Ainabai, a Mahomedan woman from Islampur who had come down to Bombay to go to the Haj and was staying in a mussafarkhana at Elphinstone Road has complained to the police of the loss of a belt containing twenty-four sovereigns and Rs. 40 which she had kept in the lavatory when she had been there.

Half an hour after returning from the lavatory she remembered about the belt but could not find it there when she searched for it.

ANTI-RAT CAMPAIGN IN SELECTED DISTRICTS.

In a Press Note issued by Government in August, 1914, it was intimated that an experiment in the eradication of plague from selected villages by rat extermination had been undertaken for a period of one year in the Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur Districts. The experiment is now reported to have reached an interesting and important stage and Government are accordingly sanctioning its continuance for another year with effect from 6th May, 1915.

GIRGAUM CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S CLUB

The Club held their annual meeting on the 19th instant. Mr. Peter Baptista, in proposing the adoption of the report and balance sheet said, among other things, that the Club was proud that three of their members, Asst. Surgeons Vincent Gomes, Arthur Gomes, and V. Fernandes, were at the Front. He hoped they would return safe and with honours. One of them Asst. Surgeon V. Fernandes had already been mentioned in Despatches. The Committee were able to make a saving during the year by curtailment of some enjoyments and a sum of Rs. 100 was voted to be given, Rs. 50 for Lady Willingdon's Christmas Pudding Fund and Rs. 50 to the War Relief Fund.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A BURGLAR.

Raja Kana, a villager residing in a hut off Vincent Road had a desperate fight with a burglar yesterday morning. On Sunday evening after attending a caste-dinner a short distance from his hut, he returned home accompanied by a caste man at about 2 a.m. Just as Raja was entering his hut he saw a man hiding and as he went to arrest him, the burglar stabbed him with a knife, causing a two-inch wound in his stomach from which the intestines protruded. The wounded man's cries for assistance brought his castemen to the spot and they all ran after the thief and succeeded in capturing him after some difficulty, as he still had the knife in his hand. Police Sepoy No. 1494 P and Lance Naik No. 308 who were on patrol duty there went to the field on hearing the cries and rendered assistance in catching hold of the thief.

In the meantime Raja Kana is lying in a dangerous condition in the J. J. Hospital and Mr. C. H. Setalwad has taken his dying deposition.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following additional subscriptions in aid of the above Fund are announced:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 37,82,443-3-1; Belgaum Branch, Rs. 20,000; Staff of G. I. P. Railway (7th Instalment), Rs. 10,000; The Hon. Sardar Bhalchandarao Chintaman, Chief of Kurundwad (Senior), Rs. 1,500; East Khandesh (15th Instalment), Rs. 1,444; H. H. Thakorsaheb of Rajkot, Rs. 750; 5 Sowars of the Legation Escort (through Consul General British Adis-Ababa, Rs. 183-13-8; People of Porebunder State. Rs. 64-4-10 and St. James Church, Baroda, Rs. 56-6; Total Rs. 38,16,441-11-7.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The following gifts are very gratefully acknowledged:—

Jamnagar Branch: 32 shirts, 149 bags tobacco, bidees, papers, Lathi State: 58000 bidees The Chief of Miraj: 6 cases folding chairs. Mrs. G. E. Ganham: 2 pillows. Mrs. Munmohandas Ramji: 553 yards twill. Mr. Y. M. Budruddin: 6 blankets and papers; per Mamlatdar of Bhusawal: Pickles etc.; per Mrs. Rothfeld, Jalgaon: 5,600 bidees, 62 chillums, pickles, papads. Dhulia Branch, per Mrs. Turner:: Shirts, shorts, pyjamas, condiments, chillums, bidees, dhoties. pugg arees etc. Hon'ble Mr. Rodda: Tooth sticks. Mrs. H. per Major Berthon, Jamnagar: 39 shirts. Poona Branch: 114 shirts, 30 pyjamas etc. Chief of Ichalkaranji: chillums. Mrs. Abbott, Chicago, per Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son: 9 pairs socks, and wool. Junagadh Branch: cigarettes, socks etc. Mrs. W. A. Sharp: 4 pairs socks. Salvation Army, per Mrs. Gore: 3 doz. dusters, 13 towels, 6 rolls cotton wool, 4 boxes soap, 24 bath gloves Vaseline, tooth powder, lint, pins etc. Mrs. Medlecd, London: 6 cases surgical dressings. Mrs. Young, Shimoga: Soap, tinned milk, cocoa, potted meat, pins, linen, Benger's food, jelly, cards, papers etc, etc. Miss Edwardes, Jamnagar: 13 Gramaphone records, books etc. Catholic Women's League, Bhusawal: 36 fly protectors. Sholapur Branch: 94 shirts, 12 drawers, 17 pyjamas, etc. Rajkot Branch: 40,000 bidees, socks, gelatine. Ahmedabad Branch: 248 shirts, 47 shorts, 49 kitbags, 100 cushions, 12 pilloweases, sheets, 84 pyjamas, 2 doz. handkerchiefs, husiffs, slippers, bandages muzzles, book, papers etc., etc. Ratnagiri Branch: 6 pyjamas, 58 dusters, shirts etc. K. S. Vajubha Saheb: 4 doz. handkerchiefs, 4 doz. betel bags etc. Mr. Joseph Selwyn: Mandoline. Coonoor Work Party, per Mrs. Rose: 23 bags for wounded, 24 surprise bags, 18 kit bags, backs, etc., etc., St. Anne's Girls' School: 4 doz. pillow cases. Mrs. Dhunjibhoy: 4 helmets. "Khandalla": 3,000 cigarettes.

Books, magazines and games were also received from a number of ladies and gentlemen, while several firms in the city supplied packing cases.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"DAVID COPPERFIELD."

That galaxy of "immortals" in "David Copperfield:" Wilkins Micawber, who is always waiting for something to "turn up:" the despicable and "always so very 'Umble" Uriah Heep; vinegar-natured Betsy Trotwood and low, lorn Mrs. Gummidge: loveable old Danial Peggotty and Little Emily, and finally David Copperfield himself are upon the screen at the Excelsior this week in a film version of Dickens' great work which is at once a delight and education to watch.

Reference has already been made to the enterprise of those responsible for the management of the Excelsior in bringing this film version of Dickens' famous work to Bombay. The fact that the piece has been produced by the well-known Hepworth Company, which specialises in screen adaptations of Dickens' novels, is a guarantee of its excellence. Besides the great length of the film, which occupies the whole Excelsior programme, is a good indication that the production is on a large and expensive scale, and complete in the "atmosphere", which is the great charm of Dickens.

The early adventures of young Copperfield are wonderfully well acted by Master Eric Desmond, an exceedingly clever boy actor, while many of the scenes in the piece were laid at the actual spots mentioned in the novel. The upturned fishing smack, the home of the Peggottys' and the great shipwreck scene, are realistically produced. In fact no detail is spared to make the production a certain success, and it will doubtless prove a great attraction to local cinemagoers during the coming week. The acting and staging is almost perfect, and loud bursts of applause greeted the adventures of young Copperfield. It is safe to say no more pleasurable film has been placed before the descriminating public of Bombay and the many students of English literature, now amongst us, should on no account miss this dramatic and literary feast.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club took place on Sunday last at Mahim, a fair number of shooters being present. The proceedings commenced with a 10 Bird Handicap Sweep which was won by W. S. Rogers with 7 kills added to 1 handicap.

Another Sweep followed and for this the Scotch System of counting applied, A. H. Kingston with 21 points inclusive of handicap taking first prize and A. S. Knowles the second.

The Seventh Shoot for the Clay Bird Shooting Association Gold Medal followed, in this event W. S. Rogers accounted for his 10 "birds" in faultless style, and the first prize in Sweep shot in conjunction with the Medal Competition, A. Leeson with 9 kills took 2nd prize.

The Monthly Shoot for the holdership of the Eley Cup came next. A. S. Knowles who has been shooting very consistently lately was seen to advantage with 8 kills which added to 2 handicap made him an easy winner, A. S. Kingston and R. Kennedy being the runners up.

The next event was a "Surprise" handicap, for which pairs of Shooters fired at 4 "coveys" of birds released simultaneously, was won by A. H. Kingston and A. Leeson.

A. Walking Up Competition in which competitors had to walk up amongst the trees towards the traps, any trap being released at the option of the Puller caused some amusement and was especially noticeable on account of the number of "Misses" recorded, the puller evidently desirous of testing the agility of the competitors, pulling at the exact moment when a tree hid the trap from view. Only 3 shooters, Rogers, Morley and Cuninghame killed their birds and decided to divide the Pool.

The Final event on the programme was 10 bird handicap for a Silver Spoon in which A. Leeson with 9 kills was successful.

As the Shooting was finished earlier than usual another Surprise Handicap was fired, A. S. Knowles and W. S. Rogers being the winners.

WEDNESDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

HANDICAPS.

AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Kempion 9-7; St. Andrews 9-6; Cider 9-4; Criton 9-0; Le Soleil 8-12; Twa Brigs 8-10; Matchlock 8-3; Jacamar 8-3; Punt 8-0; Vanity Box 7-13; Lady Muriel 7-13; Sugar Loaf 7-3; Seigneurie 6-3.

THE STEWARDS PURSE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Santa Barbara 9-12; Cherrywood 9-6; Pretty Good Sort 9-3; Double Chin 9-3; Sugar Loaf 8-13; Manilla 8-12; Drill Mistress 8-5; Strathroyale 7-10; Hamara 7-9; Airman 7-5; Mil 7-1; Shell 6-2; Pie Crust 6-10; Little Speed 6-3; St. Alban 6-1; North 6-0.

AHMEDNAGAR PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Aubrey 11-5; Ismalia 9-10; R. G. 9-6; Kitty Kent 9-4; House Maid 8-9; Seeta 8-3; Black Boy 8-2; Dick Turpin 8-2; Cowslip 7-12; Tango III. 6-12; Coeur de Lion 6-10; S. B. 6-0.

SINGARH PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Soomsam 9-10; Dhaidan 9-7; Saidan 9-6; Wellington 9-3; Durban 9-2; Maasal 8-12; Pasha 8-11; Beethoven 8-4; Tenebreuse 8-2; Minerva 8-1; Bravo 7-8; Mat Hat Baig 7-8; Nainava 7-5; Abdul Aziz 7-3; Ream 6-12.

MEKRAN PLATE—1st Division, distance 6 furlongs.

Vellard 9-10; Ruby Fish 9-6; Red Fish 9-5; Investment 9-2; Tammooz 8-11; Alwar 8-10; Ben Hur 8-6; Jawan 8-6; Saood 8-5; Ruby Mine 8-5; Engine 8-4; Biglig 8-1; Red Cross 7-12; Anaz 7-12; Red Flag 7-12: Grey Mist 7-11; Quality 7-10; Flying Machine 7-10; Lord Satu 7-8; Nasirabad 7-8; Columbus 7-6.

SECOND DIVISION.

Triumph 9-5; Present 9-5; Hurchan 9-4; Cardiff 8-13; Hongkong 8-12; Sherali 8-11; Kaiumers 8-9; Abdul 8-8; American Spot 8-7; Tawakul 8-7; Crescent 8-1; Subeh Pasha 8-0; Tawdry 7-13; Active 7-13; Pharoah 7-10; Beaver 7-1; Alman 7-0; Jingle 6-11; Kaseum 6-4; Vudhia 6-1.

CRICKET AT POONA

POONA GPMKHANA V. ALWAR TEAM.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 20.

The following are the scores in the match between the Poona Gymkhana and His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar's team which was played on the Gymkhana ground yesterday:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Holman, b Ali Ahmed	8
Hardy, c His Highness, b Gulam Cassim	17
Brown, l-b-w, b Heera Lal	0
Capt. Yates, l-b-w, b Heera Lal	47
Cannon, b Ali Ahmed	3
Nicholson, c Gulam Cassim, b Azim Khan	15
Laverton, b Gulam Cassim	6
Yassin, not out	0
Liddell, b Nazir Husein	14
Bashley, b Ali Ahmed	2
Kinghorne, b Nazir Husein	6
Extras	3
Total	121

THE ALWAR TEAM.

Ali Ahmed, b Brown	9
Bishamber, c Kirkwood, b Capt. Yates	47
Ram Sahai, b Brown	27
Nazir Husein, l-b-w, b Kinghorne	54
Heera Lal, run out	1
His Highness, l-b-w, b Brown	9
Tarrant, not out	104
Gulam Cassim, b Holman	1
Azim Khan, not out	20
Chaman Singh and Lahnoo Ram to bat.	
Extras	15
Total	287

DECCAN GYMKHANA V. RALLI'S XI.

The above match was played on the Deccan Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Ralli's XI by two wickets and twenty-five runs. The following are the scores:—

THE DECCAN GYMKHANA.

P. R. Sutar, b Talpade W. B.	0
P. V. Date, l-b-w, b Talpade W. B.	4
S. G. Bhambure, b Talpade W. B.	2
J. R. Gunjiker, b Kothare R. V.	40
T. N. Khare b Kothare R. V.	5
P. Errasha b Talpade W. B.	5
R. L. Deshapande b Talpade W. B.	5
D. L. Paranjape b Kothare, R. V.	2
V. N. Moodliar c & b Talpade W. B.	15
V. N. Datar, run out	1
P. D. Khare, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	86

THE RALLI'S XI C. C.

Y. S. Dighe c Bhambure b Gunjiker	12
R. V. Kothare b Errasha	28
R. K. Nayak b Deshapande	0
G. G. Kothare, b Deshapande	10
W. B. Talpade st. Khare b Paranjape	26
G. G. Dharadhar c Errasha b Paranjape	14
Y. A. Nayak b Deshapande	9
S. D. Talpade b Paranjape	0
M. R. Lad, not out	2
M. B. Kothare, not out	4
R. S. Dighe did not bat	
Extras	12
Total (for 8 wkts)	111

GAEKWAR CUP MATCH.

The final match for this Cup was played between the Baroda and Bahauddin Colleges at Junagadh on the 17th. and 18th instant. The home team won by an innings and 289 runs, the Junagadh score being 454, to which Baroda could only reply by 51 and 114.

The following are the scores:—

BAHAUDDIN COLLEGE TEAM.

Misser D. S. 53, Dholakia V. R. 9, Bhatt P. P. 72, Pathan J. G. 126, Shaikh A. G. 53, Boghani J. N. 13, Mehta V. P. 27, Vyas C. H. 40, Gosalia D. S. 18, (not out) Syed Y Y. 6, Babi F. M. 0. Extras 37. Total 454.

BARODA COLLEGE TEAM.

1st Innings.

Yagnic 8, Munshi R. D. 4, Gharekhan R. R. 1, Kheswala K. F. (capt.) 5, Maru B. B. 10, Shah M. G. 14, (not out), Desai J. B. 0, Cama D. A. 5, Desai P. H. 1, Gandhi C. S. 1, Desai M. K. 0. Extras 2, total 51.

2nd Innings.

Yagnic 36, Munshi R. D. 0, Gharekhan 1, Kheswala K. F. 52, Marn B. B. 9, Shah M. G. 2, Desai J. B. 0, Cama D. A. 0, Desai P. H. 0, Gandhi C.S. not out, Desai M.K. 1, Extras 13, total 114.

BANDRA SPORTING LEAGUE V. CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

Played on Friday and resulted in a win for he Bandra Sporting League by 24 runs. Scores:—

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

J. Benny, c Gonsalves b Ferrao 3, H. W. Vaz, c Fernandes b Oliver 5, C. Vaz (Capt.) c Malachy b Ferrao 13, A. Siqueira, c Oliver b Ferrao 1, Downes b Ferrao 0, Bunyan b Ferrao 0, R. D'Souza c Oliver b Ferrao 0, Paisley b Oliver 1, D. Vaz b Oliver 2, Dr. Alban D'Souza not out 31, J. Dias c Gonsalves b Ferrao 0, Extras 2. Toal 58.

BANDRA SPORTING LEAGUE.

Hodges c Benny b Dr. Alban 17, R. Oliver c Siqueira b Dr. Alban 19, J. C. Ferrao c and b Bunyan 20, Malacny Vaz l.b.w. Bunyan 0, A. Gonsalves c Benny b Dr. Alban 3, C. Gonsalves b Bunyan 0, A. D'Monte c & b Dr. Alban 13, Peter D'Souza (Capt.) b Dr. Alban 4, F. Fernandes c Vaz b Dr. Alban 2, T. Almeida not out 2. E. D'Mello c Vaz b Bunyan 0. Extras 2. Total 82.

GOANESE AND THE CAPITAL SENTENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I should feel much obliged if you or any of your readers will kindly let me know through your columns if a Goan Portuguese subject charged with murder in a British Court of Justice and found guilty of the offence will be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, according to the law of land, or will the fact of his being a Portuguese save him from the gallows as in Portuguese countries there is no death penalty. My own views are that such an unfortunate person will be punished according to the British Law despite his being a Portuguese subject, but some of my friends hold the contrary opinion.—Yours, etc.,

S. F. C.

[A foreigner is, of course, wholly subject to the laws of the country in which he may be temporarily residing.—ED., "B. C."]

It is reported that some Mopla boys playing on the beach near Chennamangalam in Cochin State, came upon a large box which had drifted ashore from the sea. The boys took it home and found the contents to be a consignment of German soaps. The box has been handed over to the police.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

A STUDENT ON TRIAL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The trial of Mrinmay Das Gupta, a second year student of the Sibpur Engineering College, who was arrested at the Howrah Railway station on Sunday before last, on the charge of possessing 926 rounds of 300 bore Mauser revolver cartridges, being part of the stolen property of Messrs. Roda and Co., commenced to-day, before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah.

The accused was charged under section 19 F of the Arms Act and section 411, I. P. C.

Sergeant J Paul, of the Government Railway Police, was the first witness. He said that on the morning of the 12th instant he saw the accused with a bundle under his left arm. The witness suspected him and asked a constable to detain the accused. The constable could not understand as to who the witness actually pointed out and could not arrest him. Subsequently the constable told the accused the witness wanted him. The accused then dropped the bundle and ran away but was afterwards arrested. When the accused was arrested and brought back witness found the bundle at the same spot where it was thrown away. Guard Sharp accompanied witness when the accused was arrested. Guard Sharp then gave corroborative evidence.

The accused made a statement in which he said that he was a native of Bogra and his father was a retired police inspector, that he had no catrridges with him, that he was arrested while on his way to Liloah station, that he was not aware why he was arrested, that he was carrying no bundle with him and that after being arrested he was taken to a place where a bundle was lying in which it was said cartridges were found.

The hearing was adjourned till the 25th instant.

CALCUTTA POLICE STATIONS.

REORGANISATION SCHEME.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

A scheme is reported to be now under consideration for the complete reorganization of the Calcutta police so far as police stations are concerned.

At present there are eighteen thanas in the city excluding the fort police and fourteen in the suburbs. The proposal is to amalgamate certain thanas and have only ten in the city and an equal number in the suburbs so that instead of having thirty-three police stations there will be only twenty.

Each police station will be in charge of an Inspector who will be assisted by four or five sub-inspectors. Each of the four divisions will as at present be in charge of a Deputy Commissioner who will have an Assistant Deputy Commissioner.

BARISAL SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The Special Commissioners of Barisal delivered judgment to-day in the 27th case in which Mahabat Ali Kalamego was charged with having in his possession a gun. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Special Commissioners also delivered judgment in what is known as the Katalati dacoity case. In this case Karamar Ali, Aminuddi and Nabab Ali were charged with committing a dacoity in the house of a woman in the course of which one woman was killed. The first two accused have been sentenced to ten years' transportation each, the third accused has been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100, the fine, if recovered, to be given to the complainant.

A LECTURE ON PERSIAN HISTORY.

A knowledge of Persian History is now beginning to be believed by the Parsi community to be essential in the education of its youth, and there are to perceptible signs of a healthy awakening in this respect. In order to help the end in view Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, author of a "Brief History of Persia" and teacher in the Fort and Proprietar High School, gave an interesting lecture before a crowded audience at the Grant Road branch of the school, on the subject "Our Great Ancestors of Persia," The lecturer spoke on various questions connected with Persian history and briefly narrated the inspiring tale of the ancient Persian kings and heroes. In the course of his remarks he dwelt not only on the bravery and heroism of the great Archaemedes and the Sassanides, but also on their learning, arts and industry, from which even the fountain-heads of ancient Western civilization, namely Greece and Rome, derived much. Mr. Jhabwala also referred to the noble characteristics of illustrious monarchs like Cyrus, Darius Hystaspes, Ardeshir-e-Babekan and Noshirvan-e-Adil, In conclusion, the locturer said that it was the great personality built up for themselves by the Persian heroes that rendered them so famous in the history of the world, and appealed to the rising generations to cultivate in themselves noble virtues, which might construct for them a personality worthy the name of their illustrious predecessors.

FALSE FIRE ALARM.

Yesterday at 5-30 p.m. the fire alarm stand at the Wadia Fountain, Bazar Gate was rung up by some one. In consequence the fire engines of Colaba, Fort, Bhuleshwar Mandvi and the Salvage Corps, immediately repaired to the scene, but the alarm was found to be false.

It is believed the glass of the stand was broken by some ignorant man and the police peon on duty there had seen it but he took no notice of it, and an hour later it seems some other culprit interfered with it.

ELECTRICAL PLANT IN MINES

QUESTION OF SUPERVISION.

At the last meeting of the Indian Mining Association Committee in Calcutta, Messrs. M. V. Apcar and Co., submitted for consideration particulars showing the loss entailed through the support demanded by the East Indian Railway in respect of the former's siding at their Jayrampore colliery. An agreement for the construction of a siding had been executed, and it was not disputed that under that agreement applicants waived all claims for compensation for restricted working, so far as the agreement extended to restricted working under the branch line for which the land was originally acquired and the assisted siding in question. But the grievance lay in the fact that since the construction of the siding the railway company had provided siding accommodation and wharves for eight colliery companies whose sidings had also to be supported. Such support meant a loss of nearly 248,000 tons of coal in this case.

The committee were agreed that the case cited in these papers disclosed a substantial grievance, which called for redress. It is hoped that a scheme will soon be evolved under which relief will be granted for coal left underground if it can be shown that such coal had to be left to support railway lines. A letter from the Government of Bengal stated that the Government of India had been considering the question of proper supervision over electrical plant installed in mines. The letter explained how inspection of electrical machinery, whether at mines or elsewhere, are at present made, and went on to state that the rapid extension of high voltage plant throughout the province made it impossible for the staff of electrical inspectors to exercise proper supervision. The Government of India suggested steps which might be taken to avoid accidents in future and invited the committee's opinion.

As the committee had forwarded copies of the above letters to members of the technical sub-committees in three coalfields, and also to several prominent colliery managers for an expression of views it was decided to await replies to these references before considering the mattor further.

XMAS GIFTS FOR ITALIAN SOLDIERS.

We have received the following appeal:—

We greatly appreciate your sympathy towards our country and we trust in your courtesy to give hospitality to the following appeal in the columns of your daily.

The Italian soldiers magnificently embodied in the reckless, daring Alpini and the dauntless dashing Bersaglieri, are now engaged in a grim deathly struggle on the newly conquered snow-clad frozen mountains, which are, only now, for their indomitable dash and valour, made the secure gates of our country. Unflinchingly they stand against adverse elements and foes, on the highest frozen peaks of Europe, the victorious advanced guards of the quadruple fighting with unmatched gallantry and heroism that makes the whole world wonder, against our strongly entrenched and seasoned, barbaric traditional enemy for national deliverance and for racial liberty and progress.

As a small token of love and appreciation for these brave men, our valiant defenders from barbarity and the Huns' scourge, who are nobly dying for freedom's cause, the Italian ladies of Bombay have formed a Committee to collect funds and send them some Hamper Xmas Gifts, and fully relying on the whole-hearted support of the entire Italian Community they send an earnest Appeal to the traditional patriotism of all Italians throughout India, and to the generosity of all sympathisers of whatever nationality, for funds and contributions.

Our heroic soldiers at the front are not only dying for us, for our beloved land, our women, our children and our brave warrior King, staking their whole in peril and hardship, but also for the salvation of Europe, of civilization, and of mankind threatened of destruction by the fire and sword of the two most blood-thirsty and criminal Emperors of Europe, and therefore we are confident that all will give their enthusiastic support and contribution.

All of us sitting comfortably at home, while we are so bravely defended by them, must see to their welfare and comfort, we are in duty bound to mitigate their great suffering, to give them all our sympathy, to cheer them up with our vigilant love and care. Let all of us gladly do something for them, something kind that will cost us very little, but will mean great deal to them, let us all help to keep them warm during the long perilous watch in the biting, freezing cold of the winter trenches, high up in the desolate frozen and snow-white clad mountains or while they are cheerfully facing death stubbornly repelling and driving before them wave after wave of oncoming murderous Austrian bayonets.

Everyone can assist with his little bit, and all contributions will be acknowledged with thanks, also are particularly requested woollen goods such as warm socks, mufflers, knitted head-gear or head cover known as Balaclava caps, comforters, wool yarn for knitting with preference to grey and khaki colour, pneumonia and fomentation flannels.

All contributions to be sent to the:

Italian Ladies' Committee of the Xmas Hampers Gift to Italian soldiers, c/o. Royal Italian Consulate, Bombay.

Committee:—

Mrs. Marina Manzato,
Mrs. Lina Giacobett, Secretary.
Mrs. Luigia Quintaba, Cashier.
Mrs. Maria Luisa Segre.
Mrs. Maddalena Morini.
Miss Taid Morini.

An evening party was held on Saturday by the Madras Landholders' Association at Gopal Bagh in honour of Sir Sankara Nair. There was a large gathering present.

A meeting of gentlemen who passed the LL.B. examination of the Punjab University this year but who according to a rule of the Chief Court are not considered eligible to get sanads for pleadership on the ground of their not happening to come within the first thirty on the pass list, was held on Sunday morning at Lahore, to submit a representation to have this restrictive rule abolished.

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The Whisky of the Wise.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, September 21, 1915.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Speculation is naturally rife in England just now as to what the postponed Budget which Mr. McKenna is to bring in in a few days will contain. There is a general expectation that new taxation of a very stringent kind will be imposed, and this goes, of course, without saying. But the expectation seems also to exist in some quarters that the Government will introduce some drastic provisions aimed at reducing consumption in England. Reduction of imports is the demand of the moment and it is, as we have more than once stated in these columns, essential that something should be done to bring about a nearer relation between the exports and imports of the country. But we confess that we do not see clearly how, if appeals to the good sense of the people do not avail, this is to be achieved, except in a comparatively small degree, by taxation. And it has to be remembered that such taxation will be unpopular not only with the consumer but that it will also create intense resentment among the trades and industries affected. Already the Premier has received a very strong and somewhat natural protest from the Indian tea trade against his appeals to the people to reduce their consumption of tea. And there is, after all, something to be said against a form of patriotic self-denial on the part of the Home consumer which affects adversely the trade of the outlying portions of the Empire.

However that may be the problem has got to be solved in one way or another. As everyone knows, though it seems to make little difference to the average person in Great Britain, the people are living beyond their income and the consequent decline in British credit has become a matter of very serious moment, as we predicted would be the case a long time ago. Imports exceed exports by no less than three or four million sterling. The net imports of the country are at the rate of £900,000,000, a year. If we add loans to the Allies and the Colonies that is another £200,000,000, and towards this total of £1,100,000,000 exports contribute only £400,000,000. Interest on investments abroad and payment for services rendered yield,—our figures are quoted from "The Statist",—another £350,000,000 leaving a shortage of a similar amount to be made good. It has been met to a certain extent by the sale of foreign securities and the export of gold. But not only are these methods inadequate but, as we pointed out a few days ago, the whole complex business of the financial and economic conditions produced by the war, into which we need not enter at length again, has provoked a peculiar situation in which America, to whom Great Britain chiefly and almost exclusively looks as the purchaser of her foreign securities and her gold, is surfeited and absolutely does nat want any more of the one or the other. Moreover, it is questionable whether it is desirable that Great Britain should part with any more or her gold, as the maintenance of a large gold reserve is essential to sustain financial confidence. There are three ways of placing matters on a sounder footing. The first is the reduction of exports by thrift and self-denial. That, as we have seen, is very doubtful of success, at any rate in such a degree, or in such time, as to solve the immediate problem. The second is the increase of exports, which is hardly worth discussion, seeing that the whole industrial machinery of the country practically is devoted to the manufacture of munitions and the motto "Business as Usual" no longer applies. The third is to borrow from America the money to pay for the exports which Britain desires to buy. This expedient has now been resorted to and there seems every prospect, judging by the telegrams now to hand, that it will be attended by success. But it is not proposed to borrow more than two hundred million sterling from America and the Government will still be faced with a considerable balance to make good. That is the problem which Mr. McKenna and the Cabinet have to face and which lends such intense interest to the Budget that is about to be introduced.

There can be no doubt, of course, that taxation of imports will play a large part in Mr. McKenna's budget. Every kind of luxury will have to suffer and a good many commodities, such as tea, which are disputed in character, as well, though we may expect that the latter will not be laid under tribute to the same extent as the former. The difficulty is, however, that two objects have to be aimed at,—one the moderation of expenditure by the consumer and the other the raising of means to assist in meeting the immense burden of war expenditure as to which, it will be remembered, Mr. Lloyd George expected by this month to be in a better position to make a tolerably definite estimate. Heavy import duties on tobacco, wines and such like luxuries, if they are to serve the object of reducing the bulk of imports, cannot at the same time serve the other object of raising revenue. For that we shall have to look in other directions, and it is almost certain that the Chancellor will have resort to a greatly increased Income Tax, with an extended scheme of graduation and a tax on wages in order to bring the working classes, who have not been sufferers in their pockets by the war so far, into the scheme of contribution. In fact it is clear that the British people are about to be called upon to make sacrifices far beyond anything that they have experienced hitherto, either in the present war or in any previous period of their history. That these sacrifices will be borne with cheerfulness in the knowledge of the great objects that have to be achieved is undoubted.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT PROBLEMS.

In our second article on the Report of the Maclagan Committee on Co-operation we stated that the Committee had done well to take advantage of the discretion allowed to it by dealing at some length with the considerations on which the soundness and success of primary societies depends. The Report classes all co-operative institutions into three natural heads. At the base there are what are called primary societies; at the apex are the provincial banks, wherever they exist, and between these two the central or the district banks act as intermediaries. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904, which was the outcome of considerable investigations, introduced in the country co-operative societies classified as rural and urban. The Act did not deal with the subject of central banks and the higher stories of the co-operative structure, nor did it give any indication as to the means of providing resources for enabling societies to meet their liabilities to depositors. In 1912 was passed the Co-operative Societies Act which, besides allowing co-operative associations for other purposes than credit and inaugurating other necessary improvements on the old Act, also gave legal status to the various central agencies (afterwards known as Unions, Central Banks, and Central Banking Unions) which had come into being to meet the need for a freer supply of capital and for an improved system of supervision. The immediate effect of the Act was to infuse fresh energy into the movement, as is evidenced from the fact that the number of societies in British India by 1914 increased to 14,881 as against 8,177 in 1911-12, the number of members to 6,95,998 from 403,318 and the amount of working capital to Rs. 7,45,31,725 from Rs. 3,35,74,162. New types of societies for the sale of produce, cattle insurance, milk supply, yarn, silk and manure purchase, and the retail of farm implements and common necessaries came to be registered and in most cases began to prosper. The Committee has dealt in successive chapters of the Report with Primary Societies, Central Institutions and Provincial Banks, and has concluded with a chapter devoted to the discussion of certain important questions regarding the relations of Government to the movement. We shall, in our criticisms, follow the broad divisions of the subject adopted by the Committee.

The growth of the co-operative movement has followed the Continental precedent, where the forms of co-operative activity connected with purchase, production and distribution were not generally undertaken until credit societies had been firmly established. In India, as in most other countries, credit societies with their simple organisation and methods of management afforded the easiest fields in which the principles of co-operation could be learnt and practised, and were therefore first pressed forward, with the result that, according to the latest figures, out of 14,566 societies existing in the country as many as 14,317 are connected with credit alone. The main principle of the classification of primary societies adopted by the Committee depends upon whether these societies exist for the development of credit or for other purposes. Both these classes are again divided into agricultural and non-agricultural; and each of these classes is sub-divided into societies for purchase, sale, production, distribution, insurance and other purposes. The Committee has confined the main portion of its Report to the consideration of agricultural credit only, because other forms are as yet for the most part in their early infancy and also because the main principles governing the administration of agricultural credit are equally applicable to the organisation of non-agricultural and non-credit societies. With the views of the Committee on the latter classes of societies we shall deal on a later occasion. The soundness of agricultural credit societies depends on the extent to which they meet three principal requirements, namely, of being co-operative, business-like and thoroughly well supervised. The points which, therefore, need to be discussed are the constitution and management of these societies, the composition and employment of their capital and the arrangements for their inspection and audit. The system of rural co-operation followed generally in India is that which is associated with the name of Raiffeisen. Under this system small bodies of men living in close proximity to each other and being fully cognizant of each other's circumstances and character collect together and are thus by their combination enabled to obtain credit by pledging their unlimited liability. The application of the credit is supervised by an elected committee in each society and the administration of the society is gratuitous. Loans are made to members only on personal or real security, but not ordinarily on chattel security.

The recommendations of the Committee on the working of societies on these lines are such as would generally be approved. But there are certain specific questions on which its views require to be controverted. The first of these is whether special powers should be conferred on societies to enable them to ascertain accurately the debts of their members or of persons desirous to be members. The Local Governments of all provinces, except Burma, when consulted on this point before the appointment of the Committee, were against taking any action in the direction indicated. The Report of the Committee indirectly recommends the conferring of such power, as it proposes that "legislation of this kind should be tried experimentally in Burma before being applied elsewhere"; and it adds that "in our opinion it should be considered whether the above procedure should not be made applicable to all classes of agricultural debts, whether a co-operative society is concerned with them or not." Now, at first this seems to be a harmless recommendation and merely an instance of the influence which the only official representative of the movement,—and he hailed from Burma,—seems to have exercised in the framing of the Report. Certainly every debtor has a right to demand a statement of his debts from his creditor. But when he does not get it, or there is any dispute as to the correctness of the statement, his remedy lies with the civil courts. The question arises whether co-operative societies should be empowered to settle such questions. But obviously the societies are not the bodies to whom the powers are sought to be given, because they might admit claims which the members themselves would not have admitted or the court would have rejected. The motive of the demand, however, appears to be to confer these powers either on the Registrar or on the revenue authorities. This in view of the fact that the civil courts already possess, and are especially competent to exercise the powers referred to, would be an extremely retrogade step and besides throwing an extra burden on those officers who have not had any special training in insurance, milk supply, yarn, silk and manure purchase, and the retail of farm implements and common necessaries came to be registered and in most cases began to prosper. The Committee has dealt in successive chapters of the Report with Primary Societies, Central Institutions and Provincial Banks, and has concluded with a chapter devoted to the discussion of certain important questions regarding the relations of Government to the movement. We shall, in our criticisms, follow the broad divisions of the subject adopted by the Committee.

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Notes of the Day.

The People and the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

In our comments yesterday on the Lahore Conspiracy Case we laid stress on the absolute lack of encouragement which the would-be rebels received from the population among whom they endeavoured to push their nefarious designs. More than this, it was largely the people themselves who gave the clue to the conspiracy and thus helped the police to unravel it. In regard to this particular service to Government the Commissioners in their judgment remark that the behaviour of the villagers in the Chabba dacoity was "a record of which any man might be well proud." The Commissioners further express the opinion, in their judgment, that the revolutionary movement was viewed with abhorrence by the vast majority of the people of India. It is gratifying to note also the tribute which is paid to the conduct of the whole case by the Punjab police. They say: "We have no hesitation whatever in saying that we are completely satisfied that throughout this investigation,—an investigation in which many police officers co-operated,—there is not one single instance in which the police has not been scrupulous in its integrity." They go on to add that in the mass of evidence before them they are unable to point to a single instance where evidence has been "tampered with, manufactured or improved upon."

The Allahabad Bench.

"The Pioneer" takes exception to the recent communique regarding the successor to Mr. Justice Chamier on the Bench of the Allahabad High Court. It declares that it is "notorious that in the ranks of the local Bar the Secretary of State would not find any difficulty in discovering an individual with strong claims on the consideration of Government, seeing that, the barrister in question has already officiated as a judge in no less than four of the Supreme Appellate Tribunals of Northern India, Allahabad included." It is clear, of course, to whom this refers, but it is just as well to point out that a gentleman who has made the round of all these courts and found none of them willing to turn his acting appointment into a permanent one,—on the contrary, we believe, in one instance there was a definite refusal to do so,—is hardly likely to be regarded as a suitable choice for the present vacancy. The fact is that the barrister in question has been favoured beyond his merits. The most strenuous endeavours have been made to secure him a permanent seat on one or other of the High Court Benches and they have failed for very good reasons. We are glad the United Provinces Government has set its face against the interested attempts to push him forward on the present occasion.

The Matter of Chief Importance.

"The Pioneer" goes on to make some remarks regarding the necessity for keeping and encouraging the English element in our local Bars, which, it says, is equally important as importing English barristers from Home in order to bring stimulating influences to bear on our High Courts. That is an extremely wrong-headed view. Everyone will agree that it is desirable to keep and encourage an English element in our local Bars, but it is going too far in the desire to attain this laudable object when the efficiency of the Bench is proposed to be *subordinated* to the encouragement of the English element practising at the Bar. A strong and efficient Bench is of the first importance; anything else must be a secondary consideration. "The Pioneer" thus makes an egregious mistake in supposing that it is "equally important" to keep and encourage the English element at the Bar, at any rate if that can only be done by promoting men of inferior calibre to the Bench. As to the general aspect of the matter, we believe that the legal profession generally, as well as the public, European and Indian, regards the maintenance of the practice of the importation of judges from the Bar in England as of the highest importance, and for this reason there will be general satisfaction at the decision taken by the Government in this matter.

Millowners and Short Time.

The Committee of the millowners met yesterday afternoon in their Chamber when fifteen gentlemen were present. The question of short time was again considered. There were only ten members in favour of the movement while five were against it. As the rule required the assent of at least 14 members of the Committee the motion dropped. The principal argument against it was that cloth was showing a spurt in the markets and it was therefore inadvisable to close mills for 12 days in a month. One swallow does not make a summer, neither can a temporary spurt be taken as the glad harbinger of a considerable off-take of the heavy stocks, numbering some 2½ lakh bales, after the Diwali. Evidently it is impossible to get the Association to rise to the occasion at a critical juncture and conserve its common interests. The underlying policy invariably seems to be that each individual should paddle his own canoe.

The Botanical Survey.

The Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1914, is not very pretentious, being compressed within one foolscap sheet. The important activities of the year were the continuation by Father Blatter of his erudite work on the Palms of British India and the appearance of two more instalments of the work. Dr. Beccari has almost ready for the press a continuation of his fine work on the *Lopidocaryeæ* Palms of Asia. Sir David Prain has published an account of some additional species of *Meconopsis* with a key to all the known species, many of which are indigenous to the Himalayas. In Northern India interesting papers embodying morphological and biological notes on new and little known West-Himalyan Liverworts have been published, one new genus and several new species being described. The Report also refers to a general scheme in connection with the Industrial Section of the Indian Museum of Calcutta. The scheme is drawn up for the gradual transformation of the public gallery into a display of the principal vegetable products of India and their sources arranged on as nearly as possible a natural system of ascent, those products that serve primary necessities such as food, shelter, clothing, medicine coming first and those that foster secondary requirements or luxuries such as dyes or ornaments, coming last. It is intended to arrange the products within each group again on a natural system according as to whether they are yielded by roots, or stems, or leaves, or flowers, or fruits, or seeds. It is hoped that means will be available hereafter of supplementing the actual specimens where desirable with coloured figures and photographs. As the educational value of a museum depends not so largely on how much is exhibited but on how the exhibits are arranged; care will be taken to avoid attempting to show too much or to overcrowd individual cases.

Two sets of maps, one of India and adjoining countries, the other of the world, have been devised, showing the geographical distribution of products or the plants that afford the products.

Government and Indian Industries.

Professor Burnet-Hurst's lecture on the effects of the war on Indian trade and industry delivered on Tuesday at the first meeting of the Muir Central College Economical Society is one more reminder of the unique opportunity created by the war for the establishment in India of lucrative industries in the manufacture of glassware, matches, silk, metal work, enamelled ware, and pencil and other commodities. It is also a reminder of the manner in which this opportunity is being lost through the lack of adequate support on the part of Government. While Japan and the United States instantly seized this opportunity and used it in the only practical manner described by Professor Burnet-Hurst, the Government of India is still disinclined to do the one thing needful, i.e., to make a definite pronouncement that they will protect new industries that might be established with Indian capital from being killed after the war by unequal and fierce competition from outside of subsidised foreign industries. "We have still," says Prof. Burnet-Hurst, "the opportunity of holding our own markets. Let us see that no stone is left unturned for us to take it." We hope, the Government of Lord Hardinge will yet emerge from their position of a detached adviser.

Slow-moving Hyderabad.

That Mr. A. Hyderi, Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government, needs possess an unlimited fund of patience and self-control in dealing with the various administrative departments assigned to his charge, will be apparent from some of the facts mentioned in the observations that he is called upon to make from time to time in his reviews of the activities of these departments during the past year. Here are some curious statements made by him in his review of the working of the Registration Department:—

This report was received seven days after the prescribed date, and the slight delay is attributed to the late submission of the reports, from Raichur, Atraf-e-Balda and Bidar Districts, and to inaccuracies in the reports from Karimnagar and Parbhani Districts, which were returned several times for correction. No report was received from the Registrar of the Palvancha Samasthan, although he was reminded repeatedly.

In the reviews for previous years it was suggested that light should be thrown on the economic and social condition of the Rayats and cultivators in the annual report, by taking into consideration the figures of various registered documents; but this matter has not, so far, been dealt with in an adequate manner, owing to inaccuracies in the data supplied by some Districts and to the total absence of any information from others.

However, Mr. Hyderi assures us that in spite of these and other shortcomings, "there is evidence in the report that the Registration Department is being efficiently administered."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

NO ENEMY TROOPS ON THE DANUBE.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN WEST

LORD SELBORNE ON CONSCRIPTION.

The Russians are still fighting victoriously in the southern theatre and have succeeded in turning a fortified enemy position in the southern half of the Pripet swamps where the enemy were instantly dislodged and fled. The Russians are attacking along the River Stry to the region of Dubno. The local battles on the Sereth front continue. In other sectors German attacks were repulsed.

A Paris communiqué says that the heavy French artillery co-operated with the British fleet in bomarding the German defences on the Belgiam Coast.

There has been marked military activity along the whole Western front, while in the region of Peronne the Germans, after exploding a powerful mine, attacked but were repulsed, the French making a number of prisoners.

The Serbian Premier in an interview said that the reports of French aviators show that hitherto no enemy forces have been massed on the Danube.

Sir John French recently visited the Canadian Cavalry Brigade and paid them a splendid tribute for their bravery.

Lord Selborne in a speech warned his hearers against believing press statements on the subject of compulsory service. There was no idea of legislation with a view to industrial compulsion.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy was to dine with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Snowdon last night.

The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey left Viceregal Lodge yesterday afternoon.

FATAL BURNS.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HUSBAND.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The coroner to-day held an inquest touching the death of a respectable Hindu lady, named Tulsimanjari Dassi, at No. 10, Street, James Square.

On the 15th August she was found terribly burnt and was removed to the Medical College Hospital where she died.

It was said that she told her relatives that her husband burnt her in consequence of a quarrel with her.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to burns and that there was no evidence as to how they were caused.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN PRIPET SWAMPS.

NO ENEMY CONCENTRATION ON SERBIAN FRONTIER.

GERMAN RETREAT IN PRIPET SWAMPS.

HOT PURSUIT BY RUSSIANS.

BATTLES IN GALICIA CONTINUE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.

The Russian communiqué does not mention the fall of Vilna.

It says that the Russians are stubbornly resisting west and north-west of Dvinsk but westward of Dvinsk a hurricane of fire destroyed our trenches and the occupants were driven back.

The attempts of the enemy's cavalry to cross the Dreswiatisk, south-east of Dvinsk, were repulsed and the enemy's attempt to seize the Molodetchno Junction, eastward of Vilna, was repulsed.

Numerous attacks in the Lida district, southward of Vilna, were also repulsed.

Our artillery destroyed a bridge of boats over the River Shara, north of Sloni and captured the force on the right bank.

It also attacked the forces which crossed southward of Slonim, inflicting considerable losses.

Attacks were also repulsed on the Oginski Canal, northward of Pinsk.

The communiqué continues: The Russians are still fighting victoriously in the southern theatre and have succeeded in turning a fortified enemy position in the southern half of the Pripet swamps where the enemy were instantly dislodged and fled.

The Russians are attacking along the River Stry to the region of Dubno.

The retreating Germans attempted to destroy an important bridge over the river but so hot was the Russian pursuit that they were able to extinguish the flames.

Russian attacks in many places resulted in taking prisoners.

The local battles on the Sereth Front continue. The most notable feature of them has been the destructive work of Russian machine-guns and the wonderful charge by the Russian cavalry in which they captured entrenchments, machine-guns and prisoners with insignificant losses.

INDIAN TRADE WITH PERSIAN GULF.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

In the monthly returns of the sea-borne trade published by the Department of Statistics, the trade of Basra is included under "Asiatic Turkey and Persian Gulf." The chief exports from India are coffee, indigo, rice, wheat, flour, tea, cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods, jute, gunny bags and cloth, while the chief imports are dates, horses and hides and raw skins.

In the four months, April to July, 1915, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year the imports into India of dates from this part of the Persian Gulf declined from about 1,200 tons to about 200 tons. Horses also declined from 24 to 15. The imports of raw skins increased from 300 cwts. to 660 cwts.; while those of raw hides declined from 600 cwts. to about 200 cwts. Under exports increases are noticed in wheat flour, butter, jute, gunny cloth, and timber other than teak and decreases in coffee, indigo, rice, spices, tea, cotton twist and yarn piece-goods and jute gunny bags. The shipments of wheat flour increased from about 200 tons to over 500 tons, butter from 200 lbs. to 80,000 lbs., gunny cloth from 95,000 yards to 324,000 yards and timber other than teak from 11 cubic tons to over 900 cubic tons. There were no exports of indigo as against over 300 cwts. last year. The exports of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods declined heavily, the former from 1,028,900 lbs. to 12,400 lbs. and the latter from 4,114,000 yards to 62,500 yards. The decline in the exports of spices was from 319,000 lbs. to 81,000 lbs.

ATTEMPTED CHEATING BY A GERMAN.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

One Goldschman, of German nationality, is charged with having applied to the Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, on the 31st ultimo under the name of Jones for admission to the Poor House.

Subsequently the police appear to have discovered that the man was a runaway German of the name of Goldschman who was wanted by the police.

The man is now in police custody and will be tried by the Assistant Commissioner on the 30th instant.

BELGIAN COAST DEFENCES.

BOMBARDED BY BRITISH FLEET.

CO-OPERATION OF FRENCH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Sept. 20.

A communiqué says our heavy artillery co-operated with the British fleet in bombarding the German defences on the Belgian coast.

The enemy's fire in Artois slackened while our artillery continues the bombardment of enemy works and batteries.

We retained our bridgehead at Sapigneul on the Aisne-Marne Canal against three German attacks.

Our fire aimed at the destruction of enemy defences on the Heights of the Heuse and Lorraine and the Vosges was particularly effective.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON WHOLE FRONT.

FIERCE GRENADE FIGHTING IN VOSGES.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PARIS, Sept. 19.

There has been marked artillery activity along the whole front, while in the region of Peronne the Germans, after exploding a very powerful mine, attacked but were repulsed, the French making a number of prisoners. There was fierce grenade fighting in the Vosges.

MINING ACTIVITY ON BOTH SIDES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Field-Marshal French reports that there has been no change on our front since his communiqué of September 15th.

There has been considerable mining activity on both sides, and our artillery and that of the enemy has been active east of Ypres.

SMALL GERMAN POST CAPTURED.

PARIS, Sept. 19.

The communiqué says the artillery duel continued in the Artois region, the French effectively shelling the enemy machine-guns and trench mortars.

There was fighting with bombs and rifles in the Roye district.

The French captured a small German post north of Berry-au-Bac, and brought down a captive balloon north-west of St. Mihiel.

French artillery in front of St. Mihiel cut the great bridge, three foot bridges and a bridge of boats.

CANADIAN CAVALRY BRIGADE.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S SPLENDID TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Sir John French recently visited the Canadian Cavalry brigade, including the Second King Edward's Horse.

In his speech he paid a tribute to the splendid manner in which, early in the year, when the Canadian infantry had suffered greatly, they volunteered to leave their homes and come out here.

He dwelt on their prominent part in the battle of Festubert, also of Givenchy. Since then till a few days ago they had been working very hard in the trenches.

Sir John French said in conclusion, that their record would go down to posterity as one of the most splendid in British history.

The death on Saturday is reported from Rangoon of Mr. Moolasaheb Abdulrahim, one of the highly respected leaders of the local Moslem community, who was also a popular Municipal Commissioner, director of the Sooratee Bazar and trustee of the Jooma Sooratee Masjid.

NO ENEMY FORCES ON THE DANUBE.

AVIATORS' REPORTS.

SERBIAN PREMIER'S CONFIDENCE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Sept. 17.

The Serbian Premier, M. Pasitch, interviewed by the correspondent of "Petit Parisien" at Nish, said that the reports of French aviators show that hitherto no enemy army has massed on the Danube.

In any case the Serbian Army is now reorganised and plentifully supplied with munitions.

It would take more than 450,000 men to attempt to break through and establish connection with the Turks, and, asked the Premier, can Germany now spare so many?

THE GERMAN AIR RAIDS.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

Mr. A. J. Balfour (First Lord of the Admiralty) replied on Aug. 30 to correspondents asking why the English reports of the German air raids were so meagre, while the German narratives of the same events were rich in lurid detail, and asserting that the German narratives were widely believed by neutrals while the reticence of the censored British Press suggests a suspicion that unpleasant truth was being deliberately hidden from the nervous public. He quoted the Admiralty's announcement of the air raids made on the 9th August, and compared it with the story appearing in the "Deutsche Tages Zeitung," which declared "our naval airships carried out attacks upon fortified coast towns and harbours on the east coast of England, despite strenuous opposition. We dropped bombs upon British warships in the Thames docks at London, upon the torpedo craft base at Harwich, and important positions on the Humber with good results. Our airships returned safely from their successful undertaking."

RETICENCE JUSTIFIED.

Mr. Balfour remarks:—

"I am asked that if our story is true and the other false, why not explain the discrepancy and tell the world wherein the Germans distort the facts. The reason is simple. The Zeppelins attack in the night time, preferably on moonless nights, when the landmarks are elusive and navigation difficult. Errors are inevitable and sometimes they are of surprising magnitude. The Germans constantly assert, and they may sometimes believe, that they dropped bombs upon places they never approached. Why make their future voyages easier by explaining the blunders. Since their errors are our gain, why dissipate them? Let us learn what we can from the enemy and teach him only what we must. This reticence is judicious. I may still be asked whether the reticence is not merely used to embarrass the Germans and also unduly to reassure the British. What have the Zeppelins done? How ought we to rate them as weapons of attack? What can they do? I cannot prophesy the future. This method of warfare is still in its infancy. But I can say something of the past results. It is unhappily certain that the raids have caused much suffering among many innocents, but even this result with all its tragedy has been magnified out of all proportion by ill informed rumour. The Home Office states that during the past year 71 civilian adults and 18 children were killed and 189 civilian adults and 31 children were injured by aerial bombs. Judged by the numbers, the cumulative results, the many successive crimes do not equal the single effort of the Lusitania submarine, which to the unconcealed pride of Germany and the horror of the rest of the world, sent 1,198 unoffending civilians to the bottom. Yet the result is bad enough, and it may well be asked, what military advantage has been gained at the cost of so much innocent blood. No soldier or sailor has been killed or wounded, and only once have the airships inflicted damage which by any stretch of language, could be described as of even the smallest military importance. The Zeppelin raids have been brutal, but so far they have not been effective, and, they have served no hostile purpose moral or material."

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy will address the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 22nd. There will be about thirty questions in all.

The Select Committee on the Hindu University Bill signed the Report to-day. It is understood that there will be no dissenting minute but friendly criticism is possible.

CONSCRIPTION CONTROVERSY.

NO INDUSTRIAL COMPULSION

LORD SELBORNE'S STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Lord Selborne, speaking at Norwich, said the future outlook was more anxious for Germany than for us.

He warned his hearers against believing press statements on the subject of compulsory service. There was no idea of legislation with a view to industrial compulsion.

His Lordship said that Lord Kitchener had decided that skilled labourers on farms should be placed on the same footing as munition workers.

FINANCES OF BURMA.

PROPOSED REVISION OF SETTLEMENT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The following press communiqué is issued:—

As explained in paragraph 72 of Sir William Meyer's speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1915-16 the state of the Provincial finances of Burma has for some time past been engaging the attention of the Government of India.

It was found on a careful examination of the data on which the existing financial settlement with Burma was concluded, that the method adopted was not so favourable to the Local Government as was the case in the provincial settlements concluded about the same time with other provinces.

The expectations in regard to the growth of revenue had also not been completely fulfilled and in view of the special necessity in Burma for the steady development of communications it was considered desirable to effect some readjustment of the existing arrangements as a step towards this end. The Government of India as explained by Sir William Meyer, have permanently augmented the resources of the province by an additional recurring grant of £1,000,000 a year, this amount being first given in 1914-15 and continued permanently from 1915-16 onwards. In addition it has now been decided with the approval of the Secretary of State to guarantee to the province a minium aggregate of revenue advancing by £53,000 a year until 1923-24. This guarantee will not become operative until the conclusion of the war, but the total revenue guaranteed to the province under these terms, will then be fixed at the amount which would have been attained had the guarantee been in effect from the commencement of the existing provincial settlement in April 1911.

DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

A message which reached Calcutta today from Comilla states that the flood water is still at a stand still.

A member of the Indian Civil Service has been drafted there for relief work in conjunction with the Sub-Divisional Officer of Brahmanbaria. Several sub-deputy collectors and "Kanungoes" have also been specially deputed for relief operations. They will distribute agricultural loan to the extent of several lakh.

A death from starvation is reported from the village of Jiarda in Judpur Thanah and also another from Muktida in the same thanah.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN KASHMIR.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

An official report of the Conference of Educational Officers of Kashmir State which was held recently, has been issued.

The Minister of Education explained in his speech, that the State had made rapid strides in education during the last eight years. The expansion of primary education had gone on at a very rapid pace, great impetus had been given to the spread of female education, the pay of teachers had been raised and buildings had been provided where accommodation was urgently needed. But it had been the Maharaja Sahib's ardent desire, as His Highness himself states in one of his letters to the Minister, that the benefits of primary education should be brought within the easy reach of all boys in the State with a view to equip them with necessary qualifications to become useful citizens, good artists, good traders, good agriculturists and good servants of the State.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., and Maharaj Nahar Singh of Rutlam, left Bombay yesterday for England, by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS

THE VICEROY'S APPRECIATION.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

A meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association was held to-day, Col. C. H. Cowie presiding.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings, said:—When we last met at Simla we little thought that our next meeting would be held in circumstances like the present with the Empire involved in a great war which has already lasted over a year. The war has affected the Indian Railways in various ways among which may be mentioned the railway concentration of troops for the Overseas Expeditionary Forces, loss of staff who had military obligations or have volunteered for service, restriction of capital expenditure on railways belonging to the State and reduction of revenue expenditure to allow for anticipated loss of earnings, difficulties in obtaining materials and stores from Home owing to so many of the workshops being occupied in the manufacture of munitions, and latterly restriction of the output of our own shops owing to the railways having now taken up the supply of munitions. The railway earnings have, however, kept better than was anticipated and on the whole it may be stated that there have been no great interference with ordinary railway business. The Railway concentration of troops to which I have referred above, was on a much larger scale than we have ever had to attempt before. We cannot of course compare what has been done by the Indian railways in this connection with the marvellous record of the English railways in their concentration, but it is very satisfactory to be able to record that the Indian railways carried the military traffic safely and punctually and that their efforts received acknowledgment from his Excellency the Viceroy, who in a note to the President of the Railway Board expressed his approval in the following terms: "Now that the movement of troops from their various centres to Bombay and Karachi for embarkation to the theatres of war has been practically completed I wish to express my warm appreciation of the very satisfactory manner in which it was carried out. The railways have seldom had a more difficult problem to solve than the removal of large bodies of men, horses and war material to the two abovenamed ports from every part of India and the task has been carried out without a hitch of any kind. The greatest credit is due to the Railway Board and the staff and personnel of the Indian railways for the promptude and excellence of the arrangements made and shall be glad if the expression of my warm approval may be conveyed to all concerned."

The 1914 meeting of the Conference was originally postponed to the 5th October, 1914, because the Agents and Traffic Managers of many of the railways were at the time the Conference was to have been held, occupied in making arrangements for the railway concentration of troops; subsequently when it had been ascertained from the Railway Board that the concentration troop movements were likely to continue well on into the cold weather, the holding of a Conference meeting in 1914 was finally abandoned. It was necessary under the rules to elect a new President for 1915 and this was done by circulation of voting papers resulting in my re-election. I beg to thank you, for the honour you have conferred on me in selecting me for a second term of office.

WANTED MEMBER FOR RAILWAYS.

Of the various changes during the last two years in the personnel of railways, parties to the Conference and the Government officials concerned in the administration of railways, the principal one has been the entire reconstruction of the Railway Board and there is a further impending change in the retirement of Sir William Clark. In connection with these changes there were at one time rumours of reconstitution which would give us a Member for Railways; possibly the rumour lied as to this having even been considered, but I refer to it because it gives me an opportunity of saying that in view of their growing importance there appears to be a real need for the railways in India to have the undivided attention of a Member of Council and that in my opinion both the railways and the country would benefit by this change in the present constitution.

I have now to refer with deep regret to the death of Major Gardiner, R.E., a most promising member of the State railway staff who had already made his mark in railway administration. Shortly after the outbreak of war, he was recalled to military duty from his appointment as officiating Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway and was killed in action while serving his country in Flanders. The Conference will, I am sure, desire to send a message of sympathy to Mrs. Gardner, and his father Col. Gardner, who was for many years connected with the Association as Agent of the East Indian Railway.

CHARGES FOR RAILWAY POLICE.

Turning to the business of the Association the only question of importance and long standing with which

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(Continued from page 7.)

the Conference is concerned and which is not on the Agenda of this meeting, is the distribution of the charges for railway police between the Railways and the Government, referred to in the Secretary's report for the year ending 30th June, 1914. My predecessor referred to this in his address two years ago stating that he understood that the matter was still under the consideration of the Government of India and expressing a hope that something would be done to expedite a settlement. Though not on the Agenda of this meeting, the Conference may consider it desirable to invite attention in their proceedings to the delay in settling this matter. Owing to no Conference having been held last year this year's Agenda is the heaviest that we have ever been called upon to deal with. In order to reduce the work as far as possible and also with a view to avoiding unnecessary delay, a number of cases on the 1914 Agenda have been referred during the year to the Standing Committee for decision under the provisions of Regulation No. 23 and as a number of other cases have been reported upon by one or other of the sub-committees it may be hoped that it will be possible to dispose of the work as before within the usual fortnight.

SIMPLIFICATION OF TARIFF.

Dealing now with the work of the sub-committees the Goods Classification Committee has held five meetings. Mr. McCloughan who had been chairman since 1912 resigned in May of last year and was succeeded by Mr. Clark, Traffic Manager of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The Committee has disposed of a number of important references at the five meetings referred to the minutes of which have already been circulated and will be placed before the Conference for confirmation. The Chairman of the Committee will doubtless deal with the work done but reference may be made to the progress made towards the simplification or amplification of general rule 4 which now provides that in through booking between railways only certain agreed upon minima weights for charge (nine in all) shall be quoted. The importance of this change will be realised if it is remembered that under the old system, the railways were at liberty to quote any minimum weight they chose and one railway alone had as many as 70 different minima for various commodities in its tariff. Numerous changes have been made in the general classification of goods with a view to reducing the number of exceptions and securing greater uniformity but no further progress can be made in this direction until the representation made to the Railway Board regarding the modification of their orders as to the classification in force on the 30th June, 1910, has been disposed of. This represenation which was made in pursuance of resolution No. 64 of 1913 is printed in the minutes of the Classification Committee's last meeting. A reply was received asking that the views of the different Chambers of Commerce on the proposal might be obtained and these were accordingly addressed on the subject. Favourable replies have been received from all so that we may well hope that sanction to the proposal will be received and that a further step towards the simplification of tariff will have been made. Twenty-three of the subjects on the Agenda have been reported on by the Goods Classification Committee. Of these perhaps the most important are the question of uniform coaching concessions and the introduction of uniform weights throughout India. As regards the former this subject was dealt with by a sub-committee of the last Conference and in accordance with Resolution No. 62 of the proceedings, their recommendations were circulated to all railways for criticism and finally to the Goods Classification Committee for report. The latter have gone very fully into the matter and have met the Railways' objections and suggestions wherever possible and it is to be hoped that their recommendations will meet with general acceptance. The subject will take a long time to settle unless the railways have considered the matter fully beforehand and it is therefore proposed to take up this subject late in the Conference to give the delegates an opportunity of looking into the question if they have not already done so.

UNIFORM WEIGHTS.

As regards the question of uniform weights throughout India this important question was referred to the Conference by the East Indian Railway as the result of a reference made by the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce in connection with the resolution of the Government of India appointing a Committee to inquire into the matter. The Committee's Report has since been issued and has been forwarded to the Association by the Railway Board for an expression of its views.

The opinion expressed by the Goods' Classification Committee, that if any uniform system of rates is to be prescribed the standard now in use on railways and in Government departments, viz., the Bengal maund, and seer, is the most suitable, is also the opinion of the majority of the Committee appointed by the Government and will doubtless be endorsed by the Conference. One member of the Committee advocates the introduction of the metric system but the adoption of this system on railways presents almost insuperable difficulties not the least of which would be the recalculation of several millions of rates. Moreover it would be clearly impossible to get rates per killogramme exactly equivalent to the existing rates per maund and the result of the change would therefore inevitably be a general rise in rates as the railways would certainly not agree to a general reduction.

Another subject considered by the Committee is the proposal for a revision of the scale of charges for parcels. The Committee have recommended that the existing scale should remain unaltered. It is true that this scale gives rise to certain anomalies as pointed out in the complaints made to the Railway Board but it would be impossible to obviate this without making radical changes in the present rates and it is probable that the public would rather bear with the existing defects than submit to an increase in rates which would almost certainly accompany any alteration.

The Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents' Committee held their last meeting in December, 1913, when a number of technical subjects were dealt with, the majority of which are on the Agenda for discussion.

ELECTRIC TRAIN LIGHTING.

There are a number of technical subjects on the Agenda which it will probably be necessary to refer to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents' Committee for consideration before action can be taken. Among these are two subjects connected with electric train lighting. One refers to the revision of the design and position of electric coupling, a question which the Railway Board consider of much importance in view of their decision to adopt electric lighting exclusively for State-worked Railways and the other is a proposal from the Eastern Bengal State Railway for block.

The cold storage of fruit on railways is another subject brought forward from the last Conference at which the Report of the Sub-Committee was recorded pending information as to the results of the experiments being carried out on the North-Western Railway which has received sanction from the Railway Board to build 40 insulated fruit vans to a special design, the plans of which will be placed on the table. Some of these vans are now being taken into use and the North-Western Railway delegate will be able to give us further information as to the prospects of their proving satisfactory. The Conference, will, however, probably adhere to the opinion expressed by the Sub-Committee which considered the subject in 1913 that the provision of specially designed fruit vans is a matter for the consideration of individual railways.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence has proposed through the Railway Board that the question of grain elevators as an alternative to additions to track and stock should be discussed by the Conference. This question was discussed at some length by Mr. Noel Paton in his pamphlet on grain elevators, copies of which were distributed at the last Conference. An elevator is being erected by the Punjab Government at Lyallpur on the North-Western Railway and that Railway has intimated its willingness to carry grain in bulk from the elevator to Karachi if required to do so.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, has asked that the question of the charges made for his special trains may be considered. It is represented that the present minimum charge is prohibitive and that the maximum number of vehicles without extra charge is too low and that in consequence his Honour is frequently obliged to travel by ordinary trains at considerable inconvenience to himself and the railways. The existing minimum is Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 for Broad and Metre Guage railways respectively and the maximum allowed without extra charges is nine vehicles. The question of whether the minimum applies over each individual Railway or on through journey has also been raised. There is a difference of opinion among the railways on this point and the rule as it stands is certainly ambiguous.

Continuing the Chairman said:—Another question of importance at the present time is that of the military requirements of ambulance carriages which are alleged by the Military Department to be deficient in latrines and lavatory accomodation. The Military Department propose to depute an officer to attend the Conference when the question is gone into.

After some further remarks the Chairman proceeded with the business of the meeting.

Among the members present at the Conference were the Thakore Saheb of Gondal and the Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

CALCUTTA TRADE RETURNS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The latest report shows that the arrival of goods by rail into Calcutta during the week ending the 4th September, as compared with the corresponding week last year, were: wheat 3,100 tons as against 1,800 tons, rice 2,400 tons as against 1,300, jute 21,000 tons as against 8,000 tons, hides and skins 370 tons as against 110 tons, and tea 1,400 tons as against 700 tons. There was a decrease, however, in the arrivals of coal and coke, 64,000 tons as against 109,000 tons.

Taking the same periods into account the exports by sea from Calcutta showed a large increase in jute (16,000 tons against 6,000 tons) and gunnies (17 million bags against 3 millions). The quantity of wheat exported this week was 1 ton against 44 tons in the corresponding week of last year.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

At to-day's Share Market the 3½ per cent Government Paper was at Rs. 88/2, small sums at Rs. 88/6.

In coal shares a little business was done, Raneegunj being the principal object of favour even at advancing prices. Bansra 7¾, Burrakur (ord) 19½, Burra Dhemo 93-8, Raneegunj 26½.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The all-India weather report indicates an increase of rainfall in North-east India and a decrease in the south of the peninsula. No rain is reported from North-west India and Rajputana. The principal amounts are: Dinajpur, Bogra and Benares three inches each, Darjeeling, Ranchi and Belgaum one and a half each, Patna and Jubbulpore one each.

Extension westward of rainfall in the United Provinces and into North-west India is forecasted.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

THE ELPHINSTONE INSTITUTION.

(BY SANDY SEVENTY.)

The history of the Elphinstone Institution remains to be completed. The earliest English Professors brought down from London were Messrs. Bell and Henderson, and a little later on, in 1835, Mr. John (afterwards Dr.) Harkness. Mr. Bell taught mathematics and natural science, and Mr. Henderson history. Mr. Harkness taught English literature and philosophy. The very earliest alumni of Elphinstone College, among whom was Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, were under the first two professors already named. The present writer has no personal knowledge of them, but they were said to be most excellent in their own branches of knowledge. Mr. Harkness was appointed Principal of the Institution. A little later there were Messrs. Orlibarr and Paton. The last did not stay long and the first was also superintendent of the Colaba Observatory. He retired to take a chair in Australia. Mr. Paton's place was taken by Mr. Green, who was formerly head-master of the Government school at Surat. He was an advanced Liberal of those days and taught political economy at the College. As school master he had made himself proficient in the Gujerati language and as he knew from his practical experience how often Indian school-boys blundered in acquiring English idioms, he undertook to edit a book on English idiomatic sentences with their translation in Gujerati. Against each English sentence was given in the opposite side of the book the Gujerati version. The book was deemed exceedingly valuable to all Gujerati scholars and was recognised by the Education Society as an excellent text-book and it maintained its reputation as such for very many years. "Green's Phrases" was the most popular text-book for English pupils of Gujerati classes throughout the Presidency. But Mr. Green's economic teachings in the College were exceedingly valuable and he made himself a most popular professor. Mr. Harkness whom Sandy Seventy had known both as the Principal of the Elphinstone Institution and afterwards as Principal and Professor of Elphinstone College, was an Aberdeen man, Scotch to the backbone and Scotch in his broad accents, besides a man of stern discipline. He was exceedingly hot tempered and used often to fly in a rage for the most trumpery affair. But age had mellowed him, specially in his latter days before he retired in 1862. The grateful Elphinstonians voted him a marble bust, which is accommodated in the Bombay Native General Library. While Principal of the Institution he had two Indian assistants for the upper and lower schools. Those were Messrs. Dadabhai Naoroji and Bomanji Pestonji Master, who was afterwards a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He was the father of Dr. Dinshaw, who also is a Coucillor. When the writer entered the Institution in July 1854 he had for his teacher, the late Messrs. A. F. Moos and Pestonji Jehangir Talyarkhan, both able men. The former was well-known for his studies in natural science and was the curator of a miniature museum. Afterwards he became a merchant. The present superintendent of the Observatory, Mr. Nanabhoy is one of his sons. Mr. P. J. Talyarkhan, who died about two years ago, was known as an excellent English scholar, but very unassuming and retiring. He, too, was a martinet in matters of scholastic discipline. In 1856 he left the teachership to become a librarian of the College, which was removed in that year to a separate house. He afterwards entered the service of Government in the Inam Commission Department and did yeoman service as an able revenue officer. The Government of Baroda afterwards invited him to place on a sound footing its land revenue system, which he did most creditably. He was rewarded by Government with a C. I. E.

LORD AND LADY CANNING'S VISIT.

It was while Sandy Seventy was in his class in March 1856 that it happened that Lord and Lady Canning, who were about to proceed to Calcutta, visited the Institution and hereby hangs a purely personal reminiscence. The writer, then 12 years old, was known to be the best reader in the class and was called upon to read a humorous lesson from the principal text book, "Series of Lessons," (Mr. Culloch's School Series.) The passage read was an extract from one of the tales of the Arabian Nights. The passage was so well read that Lady Canning patted the reader on the back by way of encouragement. Lord Canning was appointed Governor-General of India and before proceeding to Calcutta visited many places of interest in this city, the Elphinstone Institution, whose fame had spread, included. If the writer's memory be correct, Mr. Claude Erskine, who was the first Director of Public Instruction, accompanied him on this visit to the great school. By a curious coincidence it so happened that Sandy Seventy, who, after leaving College in 1861, had for a short time proceeded to his father's firm at Aden, had the pleasure of seeing his Lordship there once more. He had stayed at that settlement for a couple of days to view the fortifications which were about to be strengthened after the dark events of 1857. Accompanied by the Political Resident, he visited the camp. The writer had a glimpse of him as he passed by. But what a contrast to the hale and hearty man he had seen him in the school in 1856! What memories! What protentuous events in the interval of six years! There was the deplorable Mutiny. There was the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 transferring the Government of India direct to the Crown, there was the hounding of the great statesman and saviour of India who had with exemplary patience borne the burden and heat of the day and the calumnies of his own countrymen for having so discreetly amnestied those who had been guilty of sharing in the Mutiny and, lastly, there was the sad dealth of her who had all through the long period of anxiety and trouble, stood by him; while the Empire was trembling in the balance. To Sandy Seventy Lord Canning in 1862 appeared in physique to be quite a different personage from what he had seen him in 1856! He seemed to be a wreck of his former self.

SEPARATION OF THE COLLEGE.

But to return to the Elphinstone Institution in 1855, Mr. Dadabhai left for England to join the great firm of Cama and Co., the first commercial Indian house there. Meanwhile a great number of changes were on the tapis in consequence of the new educational policy laid down in the despatch of 1854 of Sir Charles Wood. The College was eventually separated from the Institution which was thereafter called the Elphinstone High School. Dr. Harkness was the Principal of the College with three new professors from England; namely Messrs. Sydney Owen, J. P. Hughlings and H. Rawlinson. Mr. Owen came out as professor of History; Mr. Hughlings as that of English Literature and Mr. Rawlinson as that of Mathematics and Science. They were all able men, but Mr. Owen retired after a year's service owing to illness. He was the author of a little history he wrote afterwards called "India on the eve of Conquest." Mr. Owen was said to be of a very hasty and impatient nature and he was not quite satisfied with the students who read history with him. He would nickname some as "potato-headed," some as "cocoa-nut-headed" and so on; and the anecdote is that he was once so irritated by the answer of a dull student that he observed he would "pitch him out of the window!" Mr. Owen in London was for many years a tutor at Oxford and died about two years ago at an advanced age. Mr. Rawlinson was a very courteous professor, extremely handsome in appearance and would have been most popular, but unfortunately he died of cholera, though not without preparing a College text-book on Conic Sections, which was in in vogue for several years at the colleges in the Presidency. Professor Hughlings was an Oxford man and made an ideal teacher. He was an "exact English scholar," and exceedingly popular with the students in whom he used to take parental interest. He opened at his own expense a reading room for the students where all the best London weeklies, the "Evening Mail" and the three well-known quarterlies of the day were subscribed, namely, "The Edinburgh," "The Quarterly" and "The Westminster." He also issued two annotated editions of standard classics, namely, Gibbon's "Chapter on Roman Law" and two chapters of Hookers' "Ecclesiastical Polity." Sandy Seventy owes a deep debt of gratitude to that professor for inspiring him and instilling in him a thirst for economics and he remembers how often, when visiting the reading room, he would tarry a while to explain difficult fiscal problems discussed in the "Economist" edited by Mr. James Wilson, who in 1860 became the first Finance Minister of India. He died in the latter part of the Seventies in Australia, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. His grateful scholars of the past under the lead of ever-to-be lamented Mr. Telang presented to the college a fine oil-painting of the deceased. Mr. R. Sharpe Sinclair was the Professor of Mathematics, an Irishman and a favourite scholar of Archbishop Whatley. He belonged to the Trinity College of Dublin. He was a very eccentric or erratic personage, and was the first Registrar of the University after its incorporation in 1857, the late Sir Joseph Arnold being the first Vice-Chancellor. In 1860 there was imported one Mr. Candy as Professor of Applied Sciences. He was a Cambridge wrangler, but altogether absent-minded. That defect disqualified him from being a professor at all. Many indeed were the jokes which the students of the day perpetrated with him. An erudite man he was, but a burden on the College. Eventually he retired in 1873, when Professor Hawthornewaite succeeded him, a man, who rose afterwards to be the Principal of the College. The writer, when in England in 1897, happened to meet Mr. Candy at a meeting of the Indian National Association in the rooms of the Imperial Institute. He found him the same absent-minded personage he was in 1860 at the college and seemed to flourish like a green bay tree. In 1860-61 there was another professor of History in the person of Mr. Edmond Burke, a bright young Oxford graduate. He was afterwards made Principal of the Elphinstone High School in succession to Mr. William Henry Smith, who was the first headmaster under the new arrangement of matters educational effected in 1856. Mr. Burke found school life distasteful and took up the appointment of Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court. He, poor fellow, died of small-pox very shortly afterwards.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT.

Lastly Sir Alexander Grant was appointed at the special instance of Mr. E. I. Howard, Director of Public Instruction, as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy with a reversion to the principalship of the college on the retirement of Dr. Harkness. Sir Alexander came with a European reputation as the translator of the Ethics of Aristotle. He had been defeated in his competition for the principalship of the Edinburgh University in 1853, which went to Sir David Brewster. So he came out to Madras as an educational inspector, but Mr. Howard fully knew of his great capacity and talents, both as a professor and as an administrator, and invited him to the professorship of Logic and Philosophy at the Elphinstone College. For a time he also gave lectures on Greek history and specially Greek democracy. Sandy Seventy was one of the scholars and he learned his Bacon's Novum Organum under him. Throughout the whole history of the College there never has been so excellent a professor of great reputation as Sir Alexander Grant. He became principal in 1862 and Director of Public Instruction in 1866 in succession to Mr. E. I. Howard, who returned to the Bar which then offered a most lucrative practice owing to the heavy litigation in consequence of the aftermath of 1865. Sir Alexander again contested the Edinburgh University Principalship in 1868 and this time successfully. On his retirement in 1868 he was presented with a valedictory address by the citizens at the F. C. Institute at which function, Sir Richard Couch, then a puisne judge of the High Court, presided. By a lucky coincidence it happened that in the very afternoon of the presentation Mr. Pherozeshah Meta arrived from England after having been qualified for the Bar "fresh from the atmosphere" of Lincolin's Inn. He was present at the interesting gathering in honour of his beloved principal who in turn had predicted from the College days of that scholar that he would prove a brilliant man and an ornament to the city of his birth. Sir Alexander Grant was most instrumental in interesting two wealthy philanthropic gentlemen of Bombay in the early Sixties to give princely donations for the building of a Senate Hall and Library for the University and a local habitation for the Elphinstone College. Thus it was that Sir Cowasji Jehanghir (the first of that name) donated two lakhs for the Elphinstone College and two lakhs for the Senate Hall of the University, while Mr. Premchand Roychand donated two lakhs to the Clock Tower, which bears his revered mother's name (Rajabai), and which is a thing of beauty and joy. And it may be noted here that it was at the instance of Sir Alexander that Sir Gilbert Scott, the famous London artist and architect, designed the University Buildings, which are the gem of gems of all public edifices in Bombay. Sir Alexander was a contributor to our local dailies and Bombay "Saturday Review", which was started by Mr. James Maclean, afterwards the editor and proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette." Sir Alexander also read very learned Papers on historical topics in connexion with the Mechanic Institute which were attended by a very large crowd of students besides the citizens of Bombay. A life-size portrait of Sir Alexander presented by subscribers to the fund raised in his honour hangs in the Elphinstone College. It is extremely doubtful that Elphinstone College will have another professor of the great ability and learning of Sir Alexander Grant. Principal Wordsworth who came later on, was the only exception.

THE GREAT EDUCATIONAL CHARTER.

Between 1855 and 1860 great educational changes took place all over India, thanks to the great educational charter of 1854. In common with the other Presidencies Bombay immensely benefited by the great changes effected in the whole sytem of education. And it was fortunate that she had Messrs. Claude Erskine and E. I. Howard as her first two Directors of Public Instruction. The latter was in office for well nigh ten years and the solid foundation of the new education which he laid has stood Bombay in good stead during the last half a century.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

THIRTY-THREE ACCUSED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BENARES, Sept. 20.

Bimala Chandra Mukherjee, B.A., a student of Allahabad, was arrested by the police on Saturday.

So far there are only thirty-three accused in the Benares Conspiracy Case.

Among the accused are one Jammadas of Delhi, Manilal, a Gujarati, and Rash Bihari Bose who has been absconding for a long time. One of the accused is also an accused in the supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case and is alleged to be the principal figure. In this case it is also reported that three of the accused have turned approvers.

The police have prosecuted the accused under sections 121, 121a, 122, 123, 124a, and 131. It is not at all certain if the trial will commence on the 22nd instant as announced before. The trial will take place in the central jail where the P.W.D. are busy converting a barrack into a Special Court. It is not likely to be ready for another four or five days and so the hearing may be postponed for a few days more. It is not at all unlikely that a Special Tribunal or a special Magistrate may be appointed to try this case.

SURAT GAMBLING CASE.

ONE ACCUSED'S CONFESSION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SURAT, Sept. 20.

To-day in the gambling case the fifth accused Rustomji Cursetji confessed that he was gambling on the night in question. This accused presented an application to the Court in which he stated that all the accused were gambling, that the statement he made on the first day of the hearing was false and that on instructions from the first accused Kikabhai and owing to his own folly he made that statement. He belonged to a respectable family. He should be forgiven. He would never again associate himself with such men. He made this application of his own accord and nobody had asked him to do it.

In answer to the magistrate's questions Rustomji further stated that the playing cards belonged to the landlord Kikabhoi, the first accused, and the money belonged to all.

The other accused denied the charge and added that they did not know how the cards came there and to whom they belonged.

As the fourth accused was absent owing to illness, the Court adjourned till that accused was produced.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS IN CEYLON.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 20.

A sitting of the Special Tribunal took place yesterday. The case against the Editor of "Dinamina" was resumed. He was found guilty and fined Rs. 150.

The case against the Editor of "Sinhala Jatiya" was also resumed. He was also fined Rs. 150. These cases were for publishing seditious articles.

WAR TIME HARVESTING.

SPLENDID SPIRIT OF RURAL FRANCE.

EVERYTHING IN WORKING ORDER

The splendid spirit with which the people of France are meeting the shock of war is emphasised in a message sent to the "Morning Post" by an American observer with the Allies on the 17th August.

It is not at the Capital or in the zone of military operations (he writes) that the real effect upon France of a year of warfare can be perceived. It is only by traversing the country itself far from the battle line that a comparison can be made of the France of to-day, the France of earlier period of the war, and the normal France of times of peace. For the third time since the outbreak of hostilities I have made such a journey. The contrast with six or seven months ago is striking. At that time the process of adapting civil life to a state of war was still in part unachieved. To-day one is filled with admiration at the completeness of the organisation, public and private, by which all military interests are served with the utmost intensity with the least possible disarrangement of the essentials of ordinary civil life. I say essentials, because the unessentials, by common consent, have been laid resolutely aside. Railway travel is practically normal, though naturally less intense as regards civilians than usual. Express trains with regular dining service run, as in times of peace, on satisfactory schedules and on time. Tramcars afford the customary service. In Havre, Lyons, and many other large towns the ticket-takers are women, and they do their work, if anything, more satisfactorily than did the men whose places they have taken.

ORDERLINESS OF CIVIC LIFE.

Travellers whose papers are in order and regarding the legitimacy of whose presence there can be no question are subjected to no annoyances or delays. The entire absence of confusion of any sort in all the processes of civil life is a striking proof of the common-sense and adaptability of the French people. Food is plentiful at reasonable prices: notable increases in prices being the exception for other than imported articles. Everywhere one is impressed by the general well-kept and orderly appearance of the country. I have never seen the farms and villages of France so neat and well cared for. The reason for this seems to be that in the absence of the valid manhood of the country "with the Colours" the care of the farms and small properties has devolved upon the women, added by the old men and the children. In the absence of her *homme* the peasant woman of France has made it a matter of pride and *amour propre* to keep the little property of the family in better condition than ever. So general is this sentiment and so well have the French women succeeded in giving it practical expression that the results strike the eye and are immediately remarked by visitors who know the country well. I am told that therein lies one of the greatest sources of moral comfort and courage for the combatants at the front. Those who have enjoyed short permissions to visit their homes have been overjoyed to see with what valiant success their little properties have been kept up during their absence, and the reports which they have given to their comrades upon their return have spread encouragement and joy in the trenches. It must not be forgotten that France is the great country of small properties, that a very large proportion of French soldiers are peasant proprietors, and that, however small it may be, the little bit of French soil which they possess is to them an inestimable treasure upon which they lavish a peculiar affection. During the days and nights of carnage or the long periods of waiting the little property is constantly in their minds and the fear that it is perhaps suffering from inattention their greatest anxiety. However patriotic he may be, however much he may comprehend the larger issues for which he is risking his life, it is after all for his few hectares of real France that the French peasant soldier is fighting with a sense of proprietorship which nerves his arm and inflames his courage as nothing else could do.

AN ABUNDANT HARVEST.

France is never so beautiful as in harvest time. The endless vistas of countless millions of golden sheaves through which he passes afford the traveller a sight unique in Western Europe. The great corn crop of France is to-day assured. In the valleys of the Seine, the Yonne, the Loire, in all the great grain plains and valleys of France, the harvest is nearly completed. In the North apparently not more than ten per cent of the grain remains standing, while in the South it is already in stack and threshing is in progress. Wheat is a good average crop—oats exceptionally abundant.

To resume, the material condition of France at the end of the first year of war is such as not only to cause no anxiety but to afford the greatest satisfaction to her people and her Government and comfort and encouragement to her Allies. The great resource of France has always been her agriculture, and she has reason to be proud of the way in which this source of her strength and wealth has been held intact and flourishing during a year of unprecedented stress and trial. It is a splendid proof of the courage and ability with which the France of to-day meets her obligations to herself, her Allies, and civilisation in general and of her tremendous reserve of resistance which is a guarantee of final victory.

FORAS ROAD ASSAULT CASE.

A PLEA OF ALIBI.

BOTH ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case, in which Inspector Smith charged Allarakhia Abba alias Allaya and Mahomedkhan Jafferkhan with causing hurt to Bachu Gowa. Mr. Godinho, assisted by Superintendent Meyers, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Weldon, barrister, instructed by Mr. Blunt, solicitor, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, defended the first accused; and Mr. V. F. Vicaji defended the second accused.

Bachu Gowa, the complainant, cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, said he got Rs. 60 a month from his brother's shop and he also made Rs. 15 otherwise. He knew Khorshed Jan very well. He had known her for ten years. It was his habit to have a peg of brandy every night before dinner. He did not take it neat but had it with soda and ice. On the night in question he went to see Khorshed Jan after having his dinner. The first accused was brought to him at the hospital but not the second accused. He was awakened to identify the accused and he had consciousness enough to identify him. The Police officer asked him if the man was his assailant and he replied in the affirmative. He (witness) similarly identified the second accused the next day. He had not mentioned either accused's name to anybody before he identified them. He had never heard of one Joosab Wag alias Billiard-tablewala. He had seen a billiard table about fifteen years ago. He knew Suleman Kasam Mitha by name. He had never had any conversation with him and had only read about him in the papers. He had never been in anybody's employ to look out for men to take them into a gambling house. He had never been charged with keeping a common gaming house. As he was coming down the stairs of Khorshed Jan's house he saw both the accused standing behind a carriage on the road. They were facing the staircase when he came down. After he had gone a short distance on the road the second accused dealt him a blow. He knew Fatch Mahomed, who was a public man as was Suleman Kasam Mitha. All the blows were dealt to him from behind. He did not see either of the accused run away.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said he had been to Khorshed Jan's place many times before and he could not say why the first accused objected to his going there on that particular occasion. He had left his service then. When he came to the room the first accused had no bamboo with him. Witness saw the bamboo when he was assaulted.

Re-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said he had given the two accused's names to the Police before the first accused was brought to him for identification.

CAPT. PRESCOTT'S EVIDENCE.

Capt. Prescott, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, said the complainant was quite conscious when brought to the hospital. The complainant's pupils were dilated and his breath smelt of alcohol. Witness next described the injuries the complainant had received.

Haji Joosab Haji Khamisa, cross-examined by Mr. Weldon, said he had known the first accused for the last ten years. He knew him as a bookmaker also but did not know that he had kept a gaming house. On the night in question he was walking along the road to go to Mr. Patel, solicitor, to show him a diamond necklace. He travelled from his place at Kolsa Moholla in a tram car to go to Byculla and got down at the transfer station at the "three-lights." He waited for another car to come but as none came for a long time he proceeded on foot. It was drizzling at the time. He was not aware of the tramway regulation that passengers must change at the transfer stations. As he was proceeding, he heard a shout "Police, Police." He turned round, when he saw two men assaulting the complainant simultaneously. He saw the accused running away. The complainant was holding up both his hands to ward off the blows and as he fell, the accused ran away. A sepoy then came up and witness told him he knew one of the assailants by name and he gave him his name. He (witness) had been charged with assault but it was a false case brought by a woman. That case was not settled by Joosab Dagia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness said the transfer station was a considerable distance from the place where the incident occurred. He did not know that he could not get into a car except at the transfer station punched on the ticket. Between the transfer station and the place where the incident occurred, he did not see any tram car. He had put in a petition in the Insolvency Court but the interim order was withdrawn on his application. He had known Suleman Kasam Mitha since his childhood as they lived in the same street. He was a witness in a case against a nephew of Suleman Kasam Mitha. Mr. Oliviera was the pleader for the prosecution in that case and he (witness) signed a statement before Mr. Oliviera. His signature was taken by one Readymoney. He was ill then. He did not know that the evidence which he subsequently gave before the Court was in contradiction to the statement he had signed. Mr. Oliviera might have brought the statement to the notice of the Court. The accused was not sentenced in that case.

Re-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said he signed the statement at his place. Mr. Oliviera and Mr. Readymoney came to his place and had some conversation in English. The latter then asked witness to sign the statement which he did. He (witness) was very ill at the time, and Readymoney had actually to make him sit up to get his signature.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said he would have signed anything that Readymoney asked him to do.

Mirabux Currimbux, cross-examined by Vicaji, said he and the complainant were there when the sepoy came. The man with the embroidered cap did not tell the sepoy who had assaulted the complainant.

Mr. Godinho at this stage applied that, in view of the defence statement and in view of the suggestion made by the defence that this case was due to the instigation of Joosab Dagia and Mr. Suleman Kasam Mitha, the Court should examine the two men. The Court must regard their evidence as having an important bearing on the case. Section 540 was mandatory and their evidence was essential.

The Magistrate: Why don't you summons them as prosecution witnesses?

Mr. Godinho said he did not wish to call them as prosecution witnesses.

The Magistrate: I don't wish to call them either.

Mr. Fereira, solicitor, examined by Mr. Weldon, said the first accused, who was his client, came to him on July 7 and wanted him to give a notice to Suleman Kasam Mitha and others. He also saw him on the 27th July about 6-25 p.m. in his office. The accused wanted him to write out a petition to the Commissioner of Police against Joosab Dagia. Witness left immediately after, the accused remaining in the office. Witness did not write out the petition then as he was in a hurry to catch a train.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said the accused next saw him the next morning at Bandra.

Narayen Purshotam, examined by Mr Weldon, said he was cashier in the firm of Messrs. Daphtary, Fereira and Diwan. The first accused came to see Mr. Fereira about 5-15 p.m. on the 27th July and was in the office till 6-45 p.m. After Mr. Fereira had left, the accused came to witness and offered him a lift in his gharry. They left at about 6-45 p.m. in the accused's carriage. He dropped witness at his place about 7-15 p.m. saying he was going to see his pleader.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, examined by Mr. Weldon, said that on the day in question the first accused came to his office about 7-20 p.m. and asked him to draft a petition to the Commissioner of Police with reference to his trouble with Joosab Dagia. The proposed settlement, through the intervention of a gentleman, of the trouble, had come to nothing, and the accused wanted witness to write out a petition. Witness refused to do so, as the name of the gentleman would be involved in it. He then gave the accused a letter to Mr. Nariman, pleader. The accused left the place about 7-45 p.m.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said the accused had for several days been under an apprehension that a false case would be brought against him. If the accused had followed witness' advice he would have filed a complaint against Suleman Kasam Mitha. The accused said Suleman was so very influential that he would not be surprised if some false case were brought against him. And he added that he had every confidence in the Commissioner of Police and that he was sure justice would be done to him if all the facts were brought to the notice of the Commissioner.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, examined by Mr. Weldon, said that on the night in question the first accused came to his place at Grant Road about 8 p.m. and stopped there about an hour and a half. The accused came to ask him to write out a petition to the Commissioner of Police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said with reference to the interview that the accused considered it was a matter of urgency and said that Mr. Fereira had delayed the matter very much. The accused was anxious that the petition should be sent soon.

Mr. Weldon said this was the defence evidence.

The Magistrate enquired if in view of the evidence of Mr. Fereira, Mr. Kanauga and Mr. Nariman, the prosecution wanted to say that the accused had committed an assault.

Mr. Godinho, replying in the affirmative, said there was nothing in these statements which would preclude the possibility of an assault having been committed at the time mentioned by the prosecution. There must be some mistake on the part of the pleaders as to the exact time when the accused went to see them. The prosecution case was that the assault was committed between 8-30 and 8-45 p.m.

The Magistrate said the evidence of alibi was exceedingly strong.

Mr. Godinho said he conceded that the evidence that the accused was with his pleaders was certainly strong.

The Magistrate: Who is instructing you in this case?

Mr. Godinho: The Police.

The Magistrate: Who is to pay the fees; out of the Police funds?

Inspector Smith: They will be paid out of the police funds.

Mr. Godinho: I understand the Police are going to pay the fees.

Continuing Mr. Godinho said they had been to the Public Prosecutor but he was engaged at the sessions and he advised the Police to engage him (Mr. Godinho).

The Magistrate: Then as Crown prosecutor do you not think that in fairness to the accused you should consider that the evidence of alibi is very strong.

Mr. Weldon said the complainant was admitted to the hospital at 9-45 p.m. and he was first taken to the chowkie.

Mr. Godinho said the chowkie was on the way to the hospital. He submitted that in cases of this kind the question of half an hour or so ought not to weigh with the Court, especially when there was other evidence to show that the assault was committed.

Bachu Gowa, recalled, said the time he had mentioned in his evidence was Standard Time.

Other witnesses were also recalled. Some said the alleged assault was committed between 8-30 and 9 Standard Time, while others said it was Bombay Time.

The Magistrate acquitted both the accused.

The Magistrate, acquitting the accused, said the evidence of alibi seemed to him to be very strong and he thought there was no reason to doubt the defence evidence on that point. There was considerable divergence in the evidence as to the time of the alleged offence, and taking the time, most favourable to the case for the prosecution, it was not the time when the first accused left Mr. Nariman's house, even if they disregarded the evidence about the bamboos and the want of motive. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration he held that the prosecution had not proved beyond all reasonable doubt that the accused had committed the assault. He acquitted both the accused.

A GOVERNMENT PENSIONER'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

GIVES UP HIS PENSION TO WAR FUND.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, Sept. 20.

An example of self-sacrificing patriotism is the action of Jewan Singh, a Government Pensioner and Municipal Commissioner, Paungde, who has written to the Sub-divisional Officer, Paungde, dating 14th September, as follows:—

"Sir,—As an aid to the Government during the continuance of the war I beg to lay my pension of Rs. 8-12-11 as a monthly contribution towards any use which his Majesty's Government may require during the continuance of the war. The pension commencing from the month of August, 1915, may, therefore, be used."

His Majesty's Government, it is certain, will not consider it necessary to avail themselves of this generous offer, but it will be gratifying to them as a proof of the warm and loyal spirit in the country.

NILKOT DACOITY CASE.

SENTENCES REVISED ON APPEAL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

Judgment has been pronounced by the Judges of the Chief Court in the appeal in the Nilkot dacoity case preferred by 15 accused, who were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Of these eleven have been acquitted, while the convictions against four have been upheld.

PROF. D. K. KARVE.

Who will preside over the forthcoming National Social Conference to be held during Christmas week.

CONVICTION OF INDIAN SEDITIONISTS AT RANGOON.

SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, Sept. 20.

A telegraphic message from Mandalay states that the Indian seditionists recently arrested by two Indian soldiers, who were promoted and specially commended in Brigade orders for their action, have been convicted and sentenced to seven years.

CARNIVAL IN AID OF WAR FUND IN MADRAS.

SEVEN SECTIONS TO BE INCLUDED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

The Government Press Communiqué issued on this year's South Indian Athletic Association Exhibition, details of which were already telegraphed, indicates that seven sections will be formed including agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industries, arts, village and mission hand-industries and health and hygiene. Mr. S. D. Pears will be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

GOKHALE MEMORIAL AT NAGPUR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 20.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Gokhale Memorial Fund held here yesterday a resolution was adopted for purchasing immediately a building for the local branch of the Servants of India Society's Home.

SIR MAHOMED YUSUF ISMAIL'S DONATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I request you kindly publish this letter on the Press Note of the Bombay Government on the subject of the donation of eight lakhs of rupees by Sir Mahomed Yusuf Ismail, as it is a matter of vital importance to us Musalmans of this Presidency.

The munificent sum of eight lakhs was given to the Government "for the promotion of the higher education of Musalman youths" leaving full discretion to his Excellency the Governor as to the particular objects to which this donation may be devoted, though a preference for the foundation of a College for Musalman youths was indicated. The Press Note declares that it is not feasible or advisable to establish such a College at present. If it was intended, by the donor and his friends that a College for Musalman students should be established and maintained from the income of this donation, it is clear that this was not practicable, for the maintenance of a good College would cost at least fifty thousand a year, besides a very large initial expense. It is difficult to see on what basis a desire for the establishment of a Muslim College was expressed. Perhaps the donor and his friends expected a substantial help from the Government. But it does not appear that this was promised. Therefore no exception can be taken to the decision of the Governor-in-Council against establishing a College for Musalman students at present.

But I do not think that the decision to establish a High School of a superior type with a boarding house attached to it could be hailed with approbation, as is expected by the Press Note.

It is a well-known fact that a large majority of the Musalmans of this Presidency are poor. Hardly 5 per cent. are well-to-do. It is also very well known that most of the Musalman students of Colleges and upper classes in the High Schools come from the middle class and poor families. I am in close touch with the students of the class of institutions mentioned above, and I have no hesitation in saying that a very large majority of them find great difficulty in maintaining themselves and paying fees. One of the reasons why the Musalman students from abroad join the Bahaudin College at Junagadh in large numbers is that living is cheap there and they are exempted from paying College fees. Moreover there is a chance for some of them securing pecuniary help from private sources. Thus what is most needed for the promotion of higher and secondary education among us is granting of scholarships on a large scale and thereby the Government would be best carrying out the intentions of the donor. What is done at present to give this sort of relief is not enough to meet the requirements. The number of Musalman College students who would be eligible for such support *every year* would be not less than fifty. While the number of a similar class of students in High Schools in this Presidency who deserve such scholarships is much greater.

If it is desired that our community should take its proper place, it is absolutely necessary that it should turn out every year a number of young men well equipped with higher education, *in proportion to its numerical strength*. This is not possible unless scholarships be granted to students in High Schools and Colleges on a larger scale, and boarding houses be established for their convenience. The Hindu Community is doing this on a large scale, though its students are not in need of such help to the same extent as the Musalman students are.

I regret to see that the Governor-in-Council has not decided to devote the donation in question for the establishment of boarding houses and scholarships. They propose to establish a well-equipped High School with boarding arrangement for Musalman boys. It will be something like the Collegiate School, at Aligarh. Looking at it as an educational institution *alone*, it would be an excellent one for it will be "designed and equipped in accordance with modern education and hygienic ideas." I have not the least doubt that the education it will impart will be of a superior type and it will help a great deal to form character. But I would respectfully ask those who have the authority to decide how the donation should be utilized, whether our community as it is situated *at present*, requires more an ideal High School which would turn out a few dozen Matrics of a superior type, or whether it requires a larger number of students equipped with higher education (graduates and ordinary matrics). In other words, do we stand in greater need of a model High School, or of a large number of students qualified by higher education? Is it advisable for us *at present* to devote our scanty means to turn out a few students of a superior type by establishing a model High School, or to rest satisfied with the quality provided by the private and Government High Schools and increase the number of our qualified men? I have no doubt that most of my community will vote for the latter. The question of character on which we lay equal stress with the Government will be solved by establishment of the boarding house supervised by a competent supervisor.

But apart from the question of the relative utility of the form adopted by the Government and that suggested in this letter (which is not original) there is another most important question. It is, how far will the intended High School serve to increase the number of students in secondary education? It is an admitted fact that the Musalman boys decrease in number as they go up higher in secondary or higher education. The reason is want of means to go through the course. Therefore even if with the facilities afforded by the High School of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay the Community has not been able to make any marked progress in secondary and higher education, is it likely that the defect would be remedied by the proposed model High School? I do not know whether it is intended to take poor students free of all charges (i.e., food charges and fees) or whether it is intended to be a school for those who can afford to pay their expenses. If a small percentage, such as 5 per cent. be taken free of all charges, that would not affect the main issue. If it is intended to admit all those *deserving poor students* who can be admitted upto the maxim limit fixed for the school, free of all charges, it will do a great service to the Community. But no such philanthropic intention is indicated by the Press Note. Perhaps it is not possible to undertake such a large scheme. I do not find fault for such omission. My object in discussing this point is to show that I believe what is intended by the Press Note is a model High School to which those Musalman boys will be admitted who can *afford to pay their expenses* of boarding, lodging and tution. Such a High School will not be availed of by the middle and poor class Musalmans for the simple reason that they cannot afford to pay. So only the well-to-do class will avail itself of it. The number of boys from that class is comparatively small. So the intended model High School will provide for the benefit of a few and not the community at large.

If instead of providing for those who can send their boys to Aligarh Collegiate school, the donation had been devoted to increase the numbers of students in the Colleges and High Schools by giving them scholarship and building Boarding Houses for them, (as is done by the Hindus) I think the whole community would have derived benefit in place of the rich, for they also will gain by the intended High School. If even a main portion of the donation be utilized for giving scholarships, it would be possible to assist two hundred boys to continue their study *every year*, which would be no small gain to the community.

Again the Musalmans of Bombay alone will derive benefit from the intended High School as parents from the Moffusil would be unwilling to send their young sons to Bombay, even if they can afford the necessary expenses. Thus the community at large residing in this Presidency will not derive any benefit from the donation. I do not think the donor intended such a restricted form of charity.

I, therefore, earnestly appeal to the leading Musalmans and Anjumans of Bombay to take up the matter seriously and decide whether the form of the application of the donation suggested by the Government is the best in the interest of the community at large, or whether it should undergo some modification to better serve the need of the community and better to meet the intentions of the donor. I do not think the Government would refuse to reconsider the question if the community speaks out and suggests reasonable modifications. The responsibility lies on the leading Musalmans and Anjumans of Bombay and I hope they will not fail to discharge it.—Yours etc.,

A MUSALMAN.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS FOR THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you permit me through the medium of your valuable paper to suggest to the authorities the desirability of having a refreshment-room in the High Court buildings to the great convenience of lawyers and their clerks, suitors and their witnesses and many others who have occasion to come to the Court. Though a pleader practising in the mofussil, I have now and then occasion to come to the High Court and have often felt the want of such a room. It is true there are several restaurants at a few minutes' walk from the Court premises, but one does not like to go even to that little distance for a glass of soda or lemonade or for a cup of tea or coffee, particularly in the burning sun of April or October or in the monsoons when it is raining and the roads are full of mud. I don't think it would be "infra dig" of their Lordships to allow such a room to be opened in the sacred precincts of the Court, for I have seen such rooms in the highest Court in the Empire,—I mean the High Courts of Justice in England. So far as their Lordships are concerned, they have separate rooms for them and they make their own arrangements for creature-comforts, but it is in the interest of humbler people that I am making this appeal.—Yours, etc.

B. M. J.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It must have been a pleasant surprise to many persons in Bombay to have read in your "Notes of the Day" in yesterday's issue the fact, that the Municipal authorities intend taking early steps in the matter of improvements in the Crawford Market, which, no doubt, are sadly needed.

May I through the columns of your esteemed paper, offer that body the suggestion to go a step farther, and expedite the completion of the Hopper at Colaba, and thus banish for ever, that awful "Colaba Mail," which in this beautiful city is a standing disgrace, and a perfect nuisance to those who are compelled to live near the track of its nightly mandering.—Yours, etc,

"DREADNOUGHT."

Bombay, Sept. 16.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT NAGPUR

ARRANGEMENTS TO HOLD A UNITED SESSION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 20.

At a conference held at Dr. Gour's bungalow last evening under the presidency of Sir B. K. Bose, the question of holding a joint-session of the Fourth Provincial Conference was discussed. An understanding was arrived at between leaders that a United Conference be held on the basis of all signing the first Artile of the Congresss Creed. It was also resolved to invite the Conference to Nagpur this year, owing to the prevalence of plague at Amraoti.

THE SAKCHI TRAGEDY:

RUSSIAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The hearing of the case in which a Russian named T. Mukushoff is charged with the wilful murder of G. Culloden, an Anglo-Indian, at Sakchi, on August 14th last, was held at Sakchi before Babu K. B. Sen, Senior Deputy Magistrate, writes the "Bengalee."

Inspector R. Ashby, the first witness called, stated that on the night of the affair he was informed by a man named Looless that two men had been seriously assaulted by a Russian. Together with Sergeants Clarke and Loveless, he hurried to the scene. On the way he met Tata's doctor and some men carrying the body of the deceased to hospital, and on reaching Mr. Bullock's house he found another Anglo-Indian named Daunt with his hand badly injured, lying on the verandah. Daunt informed him that he had been assaulted by a Russian. Witness then went to the house of Mr. Otts, another Russian. There was no one in the house, but Serget. Clarke picked up from the corner of the room a rifle, the butt of which was broken and the steel-work bent. He then went to the house of Mukushoff and, after some difficulty, as the accused only knew Russian, he made him understand that he would be taken into custody. Next morning he again visited the scene and at about ten paces from the bungalow of Otts he discovered a lot of blood while the appearance of the ground suggested that a body had been dragged along. Some parts of the gun were found near by and ultimately, lying in another pool of blood, the body of the accused was found by Messrs. Bullock and Swan.

Mr. W. Loveless, an Anglo-Indian, was the next witness. He stated that he met the deceased, the accused with Otts and Daunt, at the Tata's liquor bar. At closing time Otts purchased some liquor and invited the whole party to his house. They went there and a native woman who lived with Otts joined the party, singing and dancing being indulged in. At about 10-30 p.m. Mukushoff began assaulting the woman. The deceased went to her assistance and struck the accused in the face with his fist. Witness then went outside and from his position there he saw the three men struggling with a gun. Accused who was a very powerful man, wrested the rifle away and the other two ran outside followed by the accused, who first knocked the deceased down and then struck at Daunt, who warded off the blow with his arm. Daunt then ran away and was followed by the accused. Witness then ran away and informed Inspector Ashby of what he had seen.

Mr. A. E. Daunt corroborated Loveless' evidence as regards spending the evening with the woman. He stated that Mukushoff tried to drag the woman into the adjoining room and assaulted her. The deceased requested the accused to desist and struck him. On this the accused picked up the gun and searched for cartridges and witness and the deceased ran out of the house. Accused followed and knocked the decetsed down with the rifle. The accused then attacked witness, who ran away followed by the accused. He fell into a hollow and the accused attacked him with the gun until he became unconscious.

"LET THEM FIGHT IT OUT."

Mr. Bullock stated that he lived next door to the Russian, and that on the 14th ult. he was aroused by some dogs barking furiously. From his back verandah he could see two men fighting and could hear some one shouting in a foreign language. At that moment Mr. Sloan, who lived in the next set of rooms, came out and was walking to the spot when witness said, "Tney are the Russians; let them fight it out." At the sound of his voice, one man went off and he heard someone speaking in English asking for water. He and Sloan then found Daunt lying on the ground badly injured. They carried him on to the verandah and washed his wounds and sent off for the doctor. After this a native boy came and told them that the dead body of a man was lying in the jungle. Obtaining the assistance of another servant, they went into the junlge and found the deceased, who was unconscious and brought him to the house.

Mr. Sloan corroborated.

Yacoob Ali, a servant, stated that nearly a month ago he heard the sound of a row and opposite the house of the Russian, he saw three men struggling with a gun. The accused obtained possession of the gun and first struck the deceased with the butt end, knocking him down. Daunt went to help the fallen man and he also received a blow and then ran off, followed by the accused. Daunt fell down and the accused struck him several blows with the gun. the accused then went back to where the body of the deceased lay after beating him on the head several times, dragged him a few paces. He then dropped the deceased and again struck him with the gun after which he dragged him another few paces and left him under a bush in the jungle.

Mr. Otts stated that during the evening of the tragedy he played on his guitar while Daunt and Mukushoff sang. There was also some dancing. He then heard Mukushoff speaking harshly to a woman and directed her to leave the house. He saw no assault.

Dr. Sen Gupta described the injuries of the deceased and Daunt, and stated that there were 14 wounds on the head of the former, who died about eight hourst after being brought to hospital. Daunt remained in hospital nine days. Sergt. Clarke corroborated the evidence given by Inspector Ashby and stated that in the accused's bedroom he found a bloodstained shirt.

The Magistrate will pass orders after recording the evidence of Dr. Mills. Civil Surgeon of Chaibassa, the accused being remanded to gaol.

The prisoner reserved his defence.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

ONE ANNA DAMAGES.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

KARL ETTLINGER AND ANOTHER v. CHAGANDAS & Co.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs, a firm of naturalised Germans for Rs. 7,937 as damages sustained by them by reason of the defendants' breach of contract of affreightment made on the 24th of July 1914, to provide freight for shipment of 1,000 tons of manganese ore from Bombay to Antwerp. The facts of the case were fully set out in our columns sometime ago when the issues came on before his Lordship for the determination of the question whether the contract was not cancelled owing to force majeure His Lordship on that occasion held that there was technically a breach of the contract by the defendants and postponed the case for the taking of evidence on the question of damages.

Such evidence was taken and his Lordship after considering the evidence delivered the following judgment:—

Some evidence has been led here, the object of which remains obscure. The evidence deals with rates of freight for seeds of various qualities to various ports, and here and there mention is made of manganese, the only direct instance given being when it was shipped in a P. & O. ship as ballast. When I asked the learned counsel for the plaintiff to address me on this evidence, Mr. Weldon with great candour admits that he is not in a position to prove what the Court has required him to prove, namely the assessment of any rate in Bombay during the month of September 1914 from Bombay direct to Antwerp. The Court was asked on the strength of a telegram from plaintiffs to issue a commission to London to enable the plaintiffs to prove that there was a September rate from London to Antwerp, and the argument was that although there was no possibility of the defendants' carrying out the contract as it stood, that is no reason why they should not have sent the plaintiffs' manganese by some route or other to some other place whence by transshipment it might have been conveyed to its destination. Now, this appears to me an absolutely untenable argument. There is a contract between the parties under which the defendants are bound to procure freight for manganese from Bombay to Antwerp, and what I am asked to do seems to me about as reasonable as though under such a contract the aggrieved party were at liberty to compel the other party to the contract not to ship direct to Antwerp but round the whole circumnavigable globe by 20 transshipments if necessary until ultimately the port of Antwerp was reached. I, therefore, have no hesitation in declining to issue a commission on any such basis for any such purpose.

The plain truth is, as I said before, that the plaintiffs were advised that they were right and by bringing this suit would probably obtain a considerable sum as damages; but to do that they must show that they have really suffered damages and they must give me a local market rate by which I can estimate those damages. Failing to do that, it is obvious that the owners being upon them the Court can only come to the conclusion that they have sustained no damages at all, and that too is I am sure the plain truth. They have insisted upon their legal pound of flesh and they have had it, but they cannot have one drop of blood by way of damages. The defendants are just as much entitled to stickle upon the contract and insist that the Court shall not go one inch beyond it as the plaintiffs.

The result is that the plaintiffs have succeeded technically and I shall make a decree in their favour and award one anna damages, and pass no order as to costs.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Desai for the defendants.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Payne & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FOREST ACT PROSECUTION.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

GHAMA SANTAJI PATIL v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of the District Magistrate of Poona who confirmed the conviction and dismissed the appeal.

The petitioner was charged with having committed the offence of cutting teak trees in forest lands worth Rs. 13, under sections 26 (f) and 75 (c) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878) in the Court of the Second Class Magistrate of Haveli. The petitioner was found guilty of the offence charged and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month and to pay Rs. 13 as compensation to the Forest Department.

The petitioner's case was that there were two factions at bitter enmity against each other in the village of Khanapoor since the time when the High Court recognised the petitioner's branch entitled to an eight annas share in the Patilki Vatan of Khanapoor. This was an attempt made by the petitioner's enemies to fasten the guilt on him. For about a month or so the petitioner's name was not mentioned as concerned in the offence though the pieces of the timber were attached in the village and that no timber piece was found or attached in the petitioner's possession or on his land. The persons who attested the panchnamas did not mention the petitioner's name, though they now implicated him. Almost all the witnesses for the prosecution belonged to the opposite faction and had paid compensation to Government under the Forest Act for cutting the same trees. As the petitioner refused to pay any compensation and to compound the offence, he had thus been victimised with the ultimate loss of his fair name and the Patilki Vatan as a result of this conviction.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar appeared for the petitioner.

JUDGMENT IN IKRI DACOITY CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by the Special Commissioners in the Ikri dacoity case. All the eleven accused have been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1399-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar v. Tar Mahomed Alli Mahomed.

1439-14.—Little & Co Makanji Jugjiwan v. Archibald William Campbell, Wadia G & Co.

374-15.—Wadia & Co, Murledhar Shivlal & anr, v. Vakil Sakerlal Shumbhalal, a firm.

376-15.—Little & Co, J H Billimoria & Co, a firm, v. Dolatram Khushalchand, a firm.

670-15.—Manecklal & Co, Namdeo Balwant Guder Hain, v. Datoo Marooti.

681-15.—M. B Chothia Rahimtoolla Alibhai Khoorhal v. Morardas Nagardas & ors, Pandia & Co, Against 1st and 3rd Defendants.

781-15.—Jehangir M & S, Anant Narayen Hattay v. Dhondu Hari Karjukar, and ors, Sabnis & G.

789-15.—Mehta D & L, Shaik Mahomed Isphain v. Nasayen Babaji Jawke, and ors, Amin & D, N C Dalal, Patell & Ez, Sm B & Co.

823-15.—Daphtary F & D, Dolatram Kundanmal, a firm, v. Goolam Hoosein Essaji, Merwanji K & Co.

839-15.—Edgelow G & Co, Messrs Dharamsey Jetha, a firm, v. Goolabchand Balchand, a firm.

896-15.—Malvi H M & R, Kastoorchand Sadasukh v. Bhadormal Chandanmal.

897-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amlackchand Govindram, a firm, v. Jwalaprasad Chunilal, Kanga & S.

900-15.—Vachha & Co, Wadhoo v. Paratabchand Valaji & anr, Unwalla P & P.

901-15.—Dubash & Co, Sha Panachand Dossani v. Khoja Sher Mahomed Bhimji Syan.

905-15.—Crawford B & Co, The Bombay Motor Car Coy. Ltd, v. Rani Guanamani Nachiar.

912-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Rampartab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji, & anr, Rustomji & Gur.

931-15.—Captain & V, Chaganlal Mepabhai v. Ruttonji Jiwanji Paymaster, Khambeste & Co.

938-15.—Little & Co, Lakhmidas Dayalji v. Jethmal Ramdayal, Tyabji D & Co.

955-15.—Matu J & M, Motilal Tribhowandas Sattawalla v. Ballabhdas Gopaldas, Tyabji D & Co.

962-15—Captain and V, P. Chrystal and Co a firm v Dayaram Radha Kisson a firm.

975-15—Khambatta and Co, Kering Rupchand and Co a firm v W F Shores.

1025-15—Ard H D and Co, Bhatt Vishwanath Bhagwanji v Sha Govindji Cullianji, Jamsetji R and D.

1026-15—Hiralal and Co, Hiralal Dayabhai v Bhagirathibai widow.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

108-15—Mulla and Mulla, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtullakhan, Captain & Vaidya.

79-15—Payne and Co, H E Bode and Sons a firm v Lalji Doongersey and Co a firm, Shroff D and D, Part heard.

18-15—Malvi H M and R, Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15.—In Person as pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai, widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Megji, N. C. Dalal.

310-15.—Little & Co Aboo-Bucker Abdul Raheman & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Lachminarayen, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

336-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Vardhwan Brothers Limited, v. Shamchandra Rampratap Malvi H M & R.

390-15.—Ardshir H D & Co, Bai Kashibai & anr, v. Fulchand Hirji, Motichand & D.

515-15.—Surajmal & Co, Nandlal Bhewamram v. Abubakar Abdul Rehman, & anr, Little & Co.

361-15.—Mulji & Th Narbaddabai alias Bawli v. Basil Norman Lang & ors, S Metham B & Co, Madh K & Ch, Mirza M & M.

551-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Rampratap Monghilal, a firm v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

To speak to the Minutes of Order.

802-15—Payne and Co, Monghibai widow and anr v Madhowji Laljibhai and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

Suits for Hearing & Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

179-14—Daphtary F and D, Haji Arjun Gulam Hoosein a firm v The Bombay pesay v Withoba Sambhaji Telly & and Africa Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Matubhai J and M, Part heard.

146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Company v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liquidation, & anr), Matubhai J & M.

582-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Goverdhandas v. Fatehmahomed Haji Joosub, & anr, Captain & V. Bhai K & Gir.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharmsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, In Person Jamseetji R & D.

347-15.—Pandia & Co, Harsi Keshanji v. Bai Rukhanabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

348-15.—Pandia & Co, Mulji Bharanal, v. Bai Rukhmabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

382-15.—Madh K & Ch, Sakarchand Meraj & anr, v. Premchand Odhavji & Co. a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

407-15.—Payne & Co, Alladin Hashund v. Noorbanubai, widow, Captain & V.

459-15.—Kharas & Co, Govind Janba Patel v. Bai Hirabai, widow, & ors, M. B Chothia.

133-15.—Craigie B & C, Sir Shapurji Broacha & anr, v. Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Baronet, Ard H D & Co.

136-15—Craigie B and Co, Sir Shapurji Broacha and anr v Vasantrao Anandrao Dabolkar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1498-14.—Malvi H M & R, Kaikhusru Framji Marker v. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Wadia, Edg G W & Co.

1135-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, v. Ganesh Sakharam Sardisai, Khand L & M.

711-14—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v Vithaldas Rowji and ors, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G.

400-14.—Captain & V, Mahomed Roshan Bari & ors, Abdul Mahomed Abdulla Muktaboy, Ard H D & Co.

138-15.—Unwalla P & P, Kandaji Jacoo v. Gulab Balaram & ors, Ragh N & Co, Kh L & M, Bhai K & G, Little & Co.

1268-14.—Patell & Ez, Eleji Umarsey, a firm, v. W & A Graham, a firm, Craigie B & C.

S C Ct 642-23013-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham, & ors, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, Patell & Ez.

427-13.—Patell & Ez, Bai Hooseinbai, widow, & ors, v. Abdul Kayune Abdul Hoosein & anr, Mans H M & Co.

1145-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Gan[illegible] widow, v. Moolji Chagpal, Madhowji K & Ch.

412-15.—Surajmal & Co. Motichand Rupchand & ors, v. Multani Tolaram Nebandas & anr, Malvi H M & R.

193-15.—Manecklal & Co., Gangubai, widow, v. Vithal Manohar Chawan, & ors, Mehta D & L, Rustomji & G, Manecklal & Co.

902-15—Payne and Co, Monghibai widow and anr v Madhowji Laljibhai and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Judgment.

335-14—Mulji and Th, Nanabhai Mancharam and ors v Bai Ruxmani widow and ors, Hiralal and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Mulji and Th, Jamsetji R and D.

For Consent Decree.

783-15.—M B Chotia, Karim Vali a firm, v. Tricumdas Topan & anr, Mulla & M, Forbes & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

3-15—Mans H M and Co, Chaturbhuj Gopalji v Vasanji T Halai and ors, Madhowji K and C, Part heard.

965-15—Payne and Co, Abdul Hoosein Ibrahimji and ors v Abdulalli Ebrahimji Amin and Desai.

Long Causes.

194-14—Edg G W & Co Messrs Hirachand Vanechand a firm v. Shriram Fatichand and ors Bhaishanker K & G.

221-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haridas Naranji & anr, v. Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

768-13—Daphtary F & D Rai Saheb Kesherising Chandmal, v. Shivnath Shriram, Tyabji D & Co.

1380-14—Jehangir S M & H Edalji Cowasji Patel v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash Dubash & Co.

779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmibai Widow v. Parwatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

753-14—Mulla and M Tillockchand Mamraj a firm v. Surajmal Leherchand a firm Surajmal & Co.

1293-14—N C Dalal Moreshwar Malwankar v. Soorajbai Widow & anr Patell & Ez Edgelow G W & Co.

1369-14—Mulla and M Jainambai and anr v. Maneckbai Widow & anr.

1222-14—N C Dalal Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai Widow and anr Patell and Ez Edgelow G W & Co.

644-14—Payne and Co Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Saruchand Hukumchand a firm Malvi H M & R.

195-14—Madhawji & Co Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a firm & ors Khanderao L & M Sabnis and G Edgelow G W & Co.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

514—15—Madhowji K & C Shiv Narayen Buldeodas a firm v Tillockchand Kaiyanmal a firm Merwanji K & Co.

O. S. 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Aiyyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co In person.

443-14—Smetham B & Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain and V Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C C T 732-26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v. Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v. Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & Lalji Sha Koopaji Dallaji & Co a firm v. Thakker Lukhundas Pragji Mulji & Tha.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

For investigation of pauperism.

P P 23-15—In person, Mahadoo Bhimaji Shepesay v Withoba Sambhaji Telly & ors.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A SERVANT'S LAPSE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Soundaribai, a Hindu woman aged 39, was charged by Sub-Inspector Krishnaji G. Gole with commiting theft of a gold ring set with diamonds valued at Rs. 525, belonging to Madam Sofie.

The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a servant by Madam Sofie, and she stole the ring and pledged it with a Marwari for Rs. 20. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused Sundaribai to five months' rigorous imprisonment, as she had one previous conviction.

CRUELTY TO A CAT.

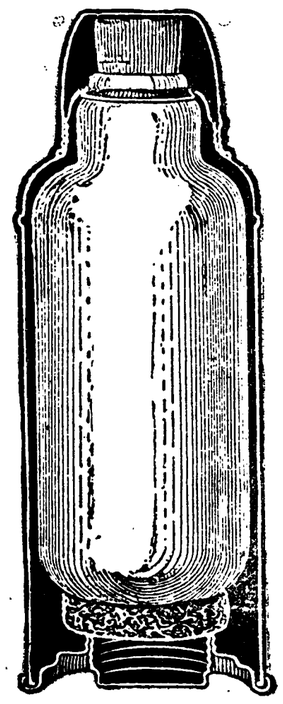
Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Shamrao B. Kuntak charged Mr. Khursetji B. Mullaferoz with killing his cat.

Mr. B. N. Athavle appeared for the complainant, while Mr. K. B. Mistry, defended the respondent.

The facts of the case are that the complainant, who is an Inspector in the Water Department of the Bombay Municipality resides in Haji Kassum's buildings in French Road. On the 20th August, while a tame kitten belonging to the complainant, descended the flight of stairs in the compound of the accused he set his two dogs to attack it. But seeing that it was defending itself, the accused brought a stick from his house with which he belaboured the poor creature to death.

After hearing the pleaders, the Court allowed the matter to be compounded, on the accused paying Rs. 15 as compensation to the complainant. Mr. Kantak handed over the amount to the War Relief Fund.

Two Mysoreans, Messrs. B. Puttaya and B. Srinivasa Aiyengar, are declared, to have passed in Typography in the First Class with Honours at the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute; the former stands first for the United Kingdom and Colonies and won the Institute's silver medal and a prize of two pounds, as also, the silver medal of St. Bride's Foundation Institute, London, with an additional prize of two pounds. Both are graduates of the Madras University and at present sub-assistants in the Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.



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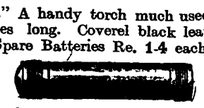

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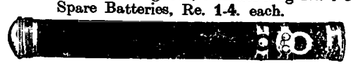

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MILITARISTS AND PACIFISTS.

WHAT THEY SAY OF GERMAN CRIMINALITY.

We doubt whether there are any honest militarists now left in Europe. Militarists grow in peace time, especially when the peace is long, says "The Times." They are like that couple near the end off their honeymoon, of whom one said "How delightful it would be to meet some friend now"; and the other replied, "Yes, or even some enemy." The militarist finds peace dull, because he is himself dull; and he believes that the excitement of war would cure his dullness. But he will not put it thus plainly to himself, like the honeymoon couple. He must find a high moral justification for his own desire to be less dull; and so he says that war has been ordained by God as a means of purifying and uplifting the human race; or else that it is necessary to eliminate the unfit, although, as a matter of fact, it eliminates the fit. War, he says, encourages heroism and self-sacrifice; but so does pestilence. It is true that in health, happiness, and prosperity we have not the same opportunity to practice certain virtues as when we are sick or sad or unfortunate; but, except in this one matter of war, no one suggests that we should invite calamities so that we may become more virtuous. Rather we know that if prosperity demoralizes us we shall cease to prosper; and then, because of our vices, we shall get the opportunity to recover from them. Our proper aim, therefore, is not to be demoralized by prosperity, not to sow the seeds of war in peace. But to the militarist this very aim is demoralizing. Peace is something dangerous in itself that we cannot be trusted with; therefore, at intervals not precisely ascertained, wisdom rather than folly will lead us to will war.

A moment's thought would show the militarist that there is no logical reason why he should thus distinguish war from any other calamity; but he does not wish to think. His desire is for excitement and he believes that war will be more exciting than any other calamity. Now, however, after a year of it he has discovered that war has its dullness no less than peace. It is the dullness of the war, more perhaps than all its horors, that is converting the militarists; for horror, when it becomes monotonous, is duller than any monotony of well-being, just as a continuous loud discord is duller than silence. Even the professors in Berlin must have discovered this by now. They have not escaped from the dullness of their own natures because the streets are filled with mangled men, or because the newspapers publish lists of dead and wounded instead of stocks and shares. No; it is peace that makes militarists rather than war; if they are to survive a war at all it must be one very short and victorious, the war of 1870, not the war of 1915.

THE PACIFISTS' CREED.

So it is war, rather than peace, that makes pacifists; and perhaps the extreme pacifist would not exist but for the militarist. For as the militarist singles out war among all other evils to glorify it, so the pacifists singles it out to condemn it. He is not so perverse as the militarist; he does not call that good in itself which is evil in itself. But he is, illogically, more impatient of the evils of war than of the evils of peace; and he does not see that the evils of war are a result of the evils of peace, that one should not isolate one evil and condemn it without condemning equally all the other evils with which it is connected. The militarist says that men must go to war because of their finer qualities. He does not believe that any general increase in virtue would put an end to wars or make them less frequent; on one particular point he cries, "Evil, be thou my good." The extreme pacifist, failing perhaps to see that war is only one result of sin, insists that it is always itself a sin, no matter who wages it or for what reason. His attitude to war is that of the Tolstoyan to punishment. The Tolstoyan says that you must not punish men, because in punishing them you do evil to them. So the pacifist says that you must not kill men, because in killing them you do evil to them. But men are punished by the State for their crimes so that private vengeance may not be taken for those crimes. The criminal law exists to prevent the blood feud, not because punishment is a thing good in itself. If criminals were a perfectly distinct class of men, unlike all others, they might be pitied and not punished at all. It is because all men have something of the criminal in them that the State must take revenge out of private hands.

So war is justified when, and only when, it is the punishment of a criminal nation, when it is waged to end a wrong which, if it persisted, would produce a state of hatred and wretchedness and sin worse than war itself. The pacifist contends that, if one nation would submit to the criminal oppression of another, there would be an end of war and even of oppression. That may be true; but we know that no nation will submit to such oppression. The Government of a people must consider the nature of that people as it is, not what it would do if their nature were otherwise. A Government might resolve not to resist invasion, but it knows that the people would resist it, just as it knows that a wronged individual would seek revenge for his wrong if there were no criminal law. And it is better for the people that their resistance should be organized with a chance of success than that it should be futile and desperate, and, in its futility and desperation, should leave them full of misery and hatred and unrest. The history of Poland warns us what happens to [illegible] great wrongs; how doors and to the whole world. So, if the Government of a nation is right to resist oppression, still more right is the Government of another nation to help it. Even the most extreme Tolstoyan would hardly say that no man ought to help another when he is being robbed or beaten or murdered; but the extreme pacifists seem to contend that no nation ought to help another against oppression, because, they say, war is always an evil, since it means the killing of men.

THE PRESENT WAR.

But, in the present war, they argue also about the facts of the particular case; and their main proposition, that war is always wrong, leads them into arguments almost as perverse as those of the militarists. They insist, for instance, that we have not been always sinless in our past history or in our relations with Germany. That is true enough; it is true of all nations and all men. But even if a man has not been always perfectly virtuous in his conduct to his neighbour, even if he has not loved him as himself, he still has a right to protect himself, or some one else, from the violence of that neighbour. It may even be true that, if we and all the other nations of Europe had always been utterly sinless in our conduct towards each other and Germany, this war would never have happened. War, as we have said, is always the result of a general state of sin; and yet a war may be provoked by the crime of one particular nation, as we believe this war has been provoked by the crime of Germany. A nation may have some reason for disliking other nations, without having therefore a right to make war upon them; and, if it insists upon war, the other nations have a right to combine against it, even if not themselves sinless, because it has committed a crime different in kind from the petty wrongs which hitherto it has committed or suffered. Again, the pacifists labour to prove that Sir Edward Grey, in the course of the negotiations before the war, was not always perfectly just or wise. That may be true of him, as it is true of most men. But the question remains whether he desired war, or whether Germany desired it; and that is to be determined by the whole course of the negotiations, not by any single failure of his in wisdom or justice. If Germany was bent upon war, the wisest and most upright statesman that ever lived could not have prevented it. In every quarrel the question is, not whether one party is sinless, but which willed the quarrel; and the pacifist who tells us that we are not sinless tells us what we know already. It is a reason why we should not be self-righteous, not a reason why we should refuse to fight.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

The pacifist is apt to irritate us all by assuming that he is more righteous than we are. War is wicked, he says; and he is against wickedness. Certainly, if we are for war in this case we should search our hearts to discover why we are for it, but he also should search his heart to discover why he is against it.. He should remember that we suffer from the war just as much as he does; we are not enjoying it because we approve of it. Even the militarists, if any remain, cannot be enjoying it now. But there is a question which every pacifist should ask himself, if he wishes to know his own heart and his own motives—the question, namely, whether he is quite sure that he would wish us all to be pacifists. In a nation of pacifists this doctrine might be put to the test, and all the nation might have to suffer for it. In England at present it is only preached, and the preachers themselves know that it will not be practised.

Certainly they need some courage to preach it now, but not the courage they would need to practise it. In preaching it they may become unpopular; they may be hissed or even pelted by a mob; but if they practised it they would risk more than this. They would risk for their wives and children, as well as for themselves, what the Belgians have suffered. Are they sure that the Germans, if they invaded a country and were not resisted, would behave decently? No one else is sure of that. Are they sure that, if there is no organised resistance, there would not be a resistance instinctive, desperate, and futile? And do they suppose that the Germans, in case of such resistance, would not hasten to make what they are pleased to call an example, and would not so provoke more resistance, to be no less bloodily and foully suppressed? At present they can preach pacifism without much danger, but to practise it would mean danger unspeakable, and to others besides themselves. And if it came to a question whether it was actually to be practised, then perhaps their courage, or their fanaticism, would fail. At any rate now, while they preach pacifism, they are preserved from the possible effects of it, they and their wives and children, by the armies of their unregenerate countrymen. They have not to make the dreadful choice. They can do nothing but preach and, unless they are very sure of themselves, they sould preach, humbly. Let them remember, too, that, if this nation is to any extent guilty of the war, they cannot escape from the guilt of it by saying that the war is wicked. They are a part of the nation in peace and in all its civil occupations, and they cannot cease to be a part of it when it goes to war. War is not produced only because a few madmen or criminals plan it, nor even because some diplomatists bungle secretly.

CONFLICTS OF PEACE.

If Europe at large is at all responsible for this war, then our whole society in its greediness and blindness and want of faith is responsible only because they have consented to the slower and more silent, but not less pitiless, conflicts of peace. The pacifist is shocked by war, but has he been shocked by those sins of peace that have made war possible? The militarist is right when he says that war is part of the struggle for life. It is indeed a *reductio ad absurdum* of the struggle for life, showing us that when we regard ourselves as animals we become animals without animal wisdom and continence, But has the pacifist, more than the rest of us, tried to mitigate the struggle for life in peace; has he refused to profit by it? If not, he has no right to say that he is not playing the game of our society when it comes to war. We are all threatened by a common danger now, the danger of a doctrine which the Germans have carried farther than the rest of us, which for them is the doctrine of the whole nation in its dealings with other nations; but elsewhere too it has been the doctrine of individuals in their dealings with other individuals. Behind the sin of Germany is the sin of all the world, as it is behind the sin of the criminal; but for that very reason Germany, like the criminal, must be restrained. If she is not she will turn all nations into criminals, as the criminal, if not restrained, would turn all men into criminals. The pacifist must not deny this in one case and accept it in the other. If he would let Germany do as she pleases, he must be ready to let the criminal do as he pleases. He cannot, at one point, suddenly demand that the world should behave as if it were sinless and had not to deal with any consequences of sin. He himself is a sinner like the rest of us, and with us must face the crimes produced by our common sin, whether they be

OPINIONS.

THE PENALTY OF MENTAL PASSIVITY.

Opinions nowadays are like books, easily got, readily changed; and there are too many of them, writes "The Times". We pride ourselves that we have become tolerant and respect the opinions of others; but our weakness is that we do not respect our own, because we come by them so easily. They are to us quite different from convictions; and because we have so many of them they are apt to oust conviction from our minds. A conviction is something that is acquired slowly from knowledge, and experience; it is the reward that men get from living well, and they are slow to get it because, when once it is theirs, they must act upon it or lose it. But opinions, for those who have a great many of them, are to be talked about rather than acted upon. They exist to be aired, as we say, and many people, if they could not air them, would not keep them at all. Their pleasure is to have their opinions agreed or disagreed with, and they never think of them in connexion with any kind of action whatever. If any subject is much discussed in the newspapers or magazines, they have their opinion about it, and when the subject is dropped the opinion is dropped too. Often it is the opinion of the newspaper they read daily, and it has nothing to do with the character of their own minds or the set of their own real convictions. Of those they are hardly conscious; or only discover them when there is need for action. Indeed the man is fortunate who can discover his convictions in a crisis and can be forced by them into an action of which his whole mind approves. He, whether he is right or wrong, is at least at one with himself, and this unity of his will cause him to act resolutely and with as much wisdom as his mind is capable of. So convictions are necessaries of the mind, but opinions are mere luxuries, and it is not well for the mind to have too many of them. They cease to be luxuries only if they are convictions in the making, if they are connected with convictions and share their character and tendency.

CONVICTIONS ARE DYNAMIC.

The man who has clear and firm convictions is by them protected from the indiscriminate invasion of opinions; for he tests opinions by his convictions and, if they are contrary to his convictions, rejects them. So he is not eager to acquire opinions on all subjects, merely so that he may talk about them. He is not ashamed to say that he has no opinion about Cubism, or Bergson, or Christian Science, or the Mendelian theory. He will even refuse to have an opinion about Nietzsche or Treitschke, unless he has read them; and he may be able to possess his soul in peace without either reading them or reading about them. You may call this complacent ignorance; but one must be ignorant about some things—one cannot know everything any more than one can buy everything; and it is wisest to know, as to buy, on a principle. The wise man busys what he really needs and learns what he really needs. If it is a need of his mind to read Nietzsche and to decide whether Nietzsche is right or wrong, he does so. Otherwise Nietzsche is to him as if he had never been, like the differential calculus to a man who is no mathematician. We do not live to vote upon every subject that interests the human mind; and our vote, that is our opinion, will have no effect whatever unless we have good reasons for it. Convictions have effect because they produce action. No man can attain to convictions without changing the world to some extent, however small his own world may be. Convictions are active; but mere opinions are passive. They are held; and nothing happens, even to the man who holds them, except that he talks about them. But this passivity is bad for him because he mistakes it for activity. The Athenians could not be convinced by St. Paul because they had so many opinions that conviction was impossible to them. They neither agreed nor disagreed with him more than with any talker who might tell them some new thing. Nothing happened when he preached to them, not even a persecution. In that age nothing ever did happen in Athens, because it was a place of opinions, a pleasure-town for the mind where men could enjoy the luxury of thought without action. And that is the penalty which men always pay if thought becomes a mere luxury to them. They think and think, or persuade themselves that they are thinking; and nothing ever happens, except that they express their opinions and are agreed or disagreed with by people like themselves. It is like taking in each other's washing, and as profitless intellectually as that is commercially.

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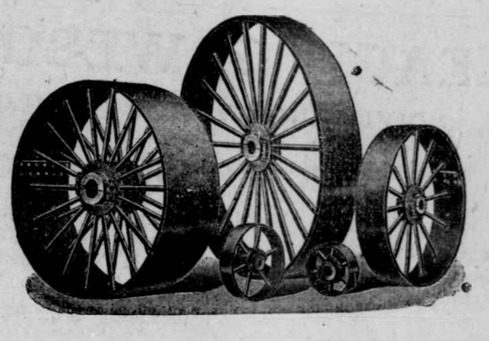

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National Cash Registers benefit merchants by preventing mistakes, carelessness, and misunderstandings. Mistakes cause loss, losses reduce profits and interfere with the growth of a business. Nationals cause clerks to increase their sales and benefit the merchants' profits.	National Cash Registers benefit clerks by enabling them to get credit for their efforts. They enable clerks to prove their integrity and protect them from unpleasant disputes and unjust suspicion. This helps the clerk to maintain [illegible] which is so essential to his success.	National Cash Registers benefit cashiers because they remove temptation, relieve them of a mass of detail and prevent unjust suspicion. They are protected from mistakes—their own and other people's. Nationals enable cashiers to check the cash on time.	National Cash Registers benefit customers because there is a guarantee of accuracy in dealing with merchants who use Nationals. Customers like to deal in stores where discipline, system, and order prevail. The National Cash Register stands for [illegible] things in any store.	National Cash Registers benefit servants and children because they are taught accuracy and promptness in buying where Nationals are used. They are guaranteed exactly the same kind of treatment in a store where a National is used (as the head of the family would get. This is important, [illegible] sons of exactness and honesty which the National teaches.

The most important transactions in your shop are cash sales, credit sales, money received on account, money paid out, and the making of change.

The use of a National Cash Register is the only practical means of securing protection, information, and accuracy in handling all these transactions.

That is why more than 1,350,000 "Nationals" have been sold all over the world.

Write or call for information. This will place you under no obligation to buy.

The National Cash Register Company
P. MUNCHERJI, General Agent
Head Office in India: No. 1 Dalal Street, Bombay
Indian Agencies: Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, and Rangoon

Some of our Users in India are :—

Bengal Government.
Calcutta Municipality.
Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Thomson & Taylor.
J. Bliss, Karachi.
Taj Mahal Hotel.
Green's.
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Brandon & Co.
Watson's Hotel.
Peliti.
F. Cornaglia.
Veysitti & Vianelli.
Oomrigar's Provision Store.
Khatao Makanji Mills.
Sholapoor Mill's Cloth Shops.
Burma Cold Storage.
Balthazar & Sons, Rangoon, Etc., Etc.

LEACH & WEBORNY

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

SPECIAL MONSOON OFFER.

In order to make room for our large stock of New Season's goods, which will be shortly arriving, we are making the following reductions on all Suits sold by us for CASH ONLY during August and September.

On all Suits up to and including Rs. 50-0 a reduction of Rs. 10-0.
On all Suits exceeding Rs. 50-0 and not exceeding Rs. 75-0 a reduction of Rs. 12-8.
On all Suits exceeding Rs. 75-0 a reduction of Rs. 15-0.

Blue Serge, Saxony Flannel, Fancy Homespun Suitings, and Silk and Hot Weather Washing Suits in great variety.

BOMBAY, POONA & BASRA.

By Appointment to H. E. The Governor of Bombay. A. SYDNEY SMITH, Sole Proprietor

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FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED
CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP
PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Etc
ALL AT Re 1 PER TIN.

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162, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail.

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RIPPINGILLE'S OIL STOVES.

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.

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Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

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the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD. Has stood the test of 80 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

15''' small size.

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15''' Size .... Rs. 12
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With Arabic or Roman dial same price.
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

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West End Watch Co

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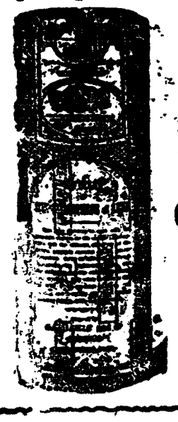
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,



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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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